PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA;

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,751—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 3 P.M.				
31st Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10660
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6622
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6585
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7512
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Suez.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
YARRA	4,255	Seiller	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
6, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
* NUBIA	Fy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	3716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3:69	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6124	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 320
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 225
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 500
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 900

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 500 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by the A. & B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Messrs. B. J. REYHER & Co. Beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1846, they have a thorough knowledge of the Business, and experience of Eastern Markets. They have Five private Offices, and with Telephone in all Departments, and with Telegraphic Address, are prepared to undertake Agencies, Business, &c. Highest References given and required. AGENTS WANTED in all Towns where not represented. Apply to B. J. REYHER & Co., 15, Lime Street, London, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	2 Apr. 11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	27 Mar. 5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur.	29 Mar. 10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	30 Mar. 3 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Mar calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
26th March, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID,
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colladani	7600	9th April 1906
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4766	20th "
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	7th May "
*FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicio	5834	9th June "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE (AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	31st March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 51 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
GENERAL	2361	Pens	6th April.
† REICHSTAG	2035	Kopplatscher	17th "
" SULTAN	2324	Burmeister	20th "
BUNDESRATH	2085	Ulrich	4th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
† Direct to Delagoa bay and Durban.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1906.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

FREIGHT AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and forwarding Business, etc.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE ? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee ? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee ? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents : BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 4	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 14	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 35, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. P. ALLUM, General Manager.

GUILTY!

GUILT Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

of neglect.

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to :—

Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY.
or their Sub-agent at KARACHI.
or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth, Poona City.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

EASTER 1906.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

EASTER NOVELTIES
JUST ARRIVING

EASTER EGGS in fancy Basket from As. 8.
NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
DUTCH SHOES,
BASKETS, etc., etc,
ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS,
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams :—"Imogen," Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles which is much valued as a First Course luxury the following :—

		Rs.	a.
ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil)	per Tin	1	0
ALICE FALSTAFF do.	per Tin	0	12
ONIONS in VINEGAR per Bottle 8 annas. Artichokes in oil	per Bot.	1	0
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar	per Bot.	1	0
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles)	per Bot.	0	8
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, per Bottle 14 annas. OLIVES FARCIES	per Bot.	1	0
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables)	per Tin	1	0
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE	per large		
Do. do.	per small		
TONNO SPORT in Tins at Re. 1. ONIONS in Salt	per Bot.	0	8
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins at Re. 1. Mushrooms in Oil in Bot.		1	0
FILETTI D'ALICE in Tins			

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's Chartered s.s. "FRANCONIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 5, Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1905, at the Rate of (Rs. 225) Rupees two hundred and twenty-five per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up), will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Hornby Row from 11-30 A.M., to 3-30 P.M., (Standard Time), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 22nd instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO. Ld.

Bombay, 26th, March 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned CERTIFICATES for TWO SHARES in the BANK of BOMBAY standing in the names of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, FURDOONJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY and BARJORJEE DADABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY, have been STOLEN. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are WARNED against DEALING with the said certificates in any way:—

Numbers of Share Certificates.	In whose name originally issued.	Number of Shares.	Numbers.
5551	Hormasjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.	1	15449
2032	Captain J. Quintino ..	1	12537

STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned 21 CERTIFICATES for 61 SHARES in the BANK of BOMBAY standing in the name of the late MR. DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, have been STOLEN. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are WARNED against DEALING with the said certificates in any way:—

Number of Share Certificates.	In whose name originally issued.	Number of Shares.	Numbers.
707	Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.	22	13284 to 13283, 13307 to 13301, 13996, 13997 and, 19854 to 19893
1817	Do do	11	10444 to 10447, 11179, 11180 and 12201 to 12205
2357	Do do	2	3018 and 3019
7383	Do do	2	2955 and 2956
8236	Do do	1	18592
8740	Do do	1	8195
8113	Do do	1	14225
459	Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Vakeel.	2	6623 and 6624
1546	Cursetjee Muncherjee Watcha.	1	903
280	Hon. Sir W. Robinson, K. C. S. I.	1	6243
4500	Aimai, daughter of Sorab jee Framjee Karaka.	1	2022
4501	Navajbai, daughter of Sorabjee Framjee Karaka.	1	2003
2174	C. E. Fox	3	7065 to 7068
1525	Hurgovun Jeevun	3	17918, 16926 and 16927
3812	Bai Amrut, wife of Hurjeewun Bhuvanbhai	3	1624 to 1626
7384	Rustim Dossabhoy, deceased	1	2100
1731	Surgeon-Major E I Sexton	2	538 and 539
7902	Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Jehangirjee Jussawalla.	3	3352, 3687 and 19741
7800	Rustomjee Hormusjee Gudlalee	1	322
3732	Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Patel.	2	3240 and 3241

FRAMJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
FURDOONJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
BARJORJEE DADABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
Executors to the estate of the late
Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

ROYAL VISIT FUND.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the ROYAL VISIT FUND will be held in the Hall of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 5-21 P.M., Bombay Time, for the purpose of passing the necessary resolutions for the adoption of the final accounts of the Fund and for the disposal of the surplus balance.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
SASSOON J. DAVID,
HARKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
M. C. MURZBAN,
JAMES MACDONALD,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
KAZI KABIRUDIN,
J. A. D. McBAIN,
KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
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First Performance...7-30 to 8-30 P.M. (Standard Time,)
Second do, ...8-30 to 9-30 do.
Third do, ...9-30 to 10-30 do.

"Where is my Horse".....	Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic elephant"		150 feet.
"The Custom House Search" ...		115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose".....		165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"		210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"		165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"		250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon" ...		150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"		130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"		700 feet.
PROGRAMME NO. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.		
"An Impatient Customer"		100 feet.
"Brazilian Dance"		130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"...		120 feet.
"The Wig"		130 feet.
"A bad Joke"		80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"		70 feet.
"Room please"		70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone ...		100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".		130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"		130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"		100 feet.
"Vendetta"		700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CURSETJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA has RETIRED from our firm of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS as from the 1st of January, 1906, and that we the undersigned NUSSERVANJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA and RUSTOMJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of, and have the SOLE RIGHT to USE NAME, STYLE and FIRM of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS, and we are likewise the Sole Proprietors of the business of Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons save and except the Agency of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited, which by arrangement belongs to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrosjee Wadia and we the Undersigned have no proprietary interest in, nor are we in any way liable or responsible for the said agency. The business of Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons will be carried on by us the undersigned Nusserwanjee Nowrosjee Wadia and Rustomjee Nowrosjee Wadia, under the same name and style.—Bombay, 16th March, 1906.

N. N. WADIA,
R. N. WADIA.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
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JOHN WALTER, Esq.
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SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	"	1,000,000

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GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Obittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore		Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor		Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok		Shanghai
Madras	Batavia		Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya		Hankow
Colombo	Manila		Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)		Kobe
Thaiping			New York
Ipoh (Perak)			

THE CORPORATION grants DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. [illegible] and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for [illegible] months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.
It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zillah, 2412 tons, Captain F J Bartlett, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Recina, 1602 tons, Captain N Colazio, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2073 tons, Captain H Maude, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE steamer Secunder, 1073 tons, Captain J C Main, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Porebunder with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3562 tons, Captain H Findlay sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mrs Kemp as a passenger.

THE steamer Umvolosi, 1206 tons, Captain C Hedley, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following pass agers:—Mr and Mrs T J Cox, Lt A Thorpe, Capt R Rees, Mrs and Miss Kemp-Welch, Mr H Heywood, Mrs Stanfield and child, Mrs Warwick and 3 children Capt and Mrs Glasford and 2 children Lt C H Lyon, Mr A L Cullifford, Mr L Davies, Lt B R Reilly, Lt G H Humekelly, Lt H C Hyce-Smith, and Lt W H A Lloyd.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 24th instant via Cutch Mandvi Dwarka and Porebunder, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Their Highnesses the Crown Princess and Princess of Nabha State, Lala Tulsiram Movamul, Dr Faiz Mahomed Khan, Sardar Gurdeal Singh, Mr K K Bhadra, Mr Bakhtawar Singh, Mr Wazeer Singh Mr Teja Singh, Mr Mewa Singh, Mr Radha Kishaw and 24 attendants and followers, Miss Bishop, Mr Schindler, Mr and Mrs Reed, Capt Wynter, Mr Nicholas, Capt H M Cutbush and a number of deck.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, Mar 24

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Recina s	Colazio	Rangoon
	Sirdhana s	Maude	Akyab
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	City of Manchester s	Findlay	Karachi
	Umlovosi s	Hedley	Dunkirc

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Zillah, Bartlett, for Calcutta
" Secunder, Main, for Mauritius

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Chatton, for Liverpool, &c
" Singo, for Karachi, &c
" Drachenfels, for Calcutta, &c

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel	From
17	Clan Macleod	Glasgow
19	Clan Ruthven	Bombay
20	Clan Macneal	Liverpool
20	Fulwell	London
23	Thongwa	Straits
24	Rabenfels	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, homeward bound, arrived at Suez on Saturday the 24th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.
Colaba, March 27.
DUTIES.
Orders for Tuesday.
Orderly Officers for the Day
Capt H D Coates, next for duty Lieut A E Boyd
Orderly Sergeant for the day—
Sergt r Brooks, next for duty Sergt W Ewing.
DRILLS.
No 1 Coy—7 a m Squad Drill with Rifles after dinner Gatacre Teams Battery Drill
No 2 Coy—7 a m 6" B L Gun Drill 6 p m Squad Drill with Rifles
E K Coy—7 a m Flag Signalling 7 p m Lamp Signalling
Orders for Wednesday
No 1 Coy—7 a m 6" L B Gun Drill after dinner Gatacre Teams Battery Drill
No 2 Coy—7 a m Squad Drill with Rifles—6 p m Battery Drill.
E K Coy—7 a m Flag Signalling 7 p m Lamp Signalling
INSPECTION.
The following order is published for information:—
The General Officer Commanding will inspect the Corps on Saturday the 31st instant. Parade at 4 p m
All members of the Corps must attend the Inspection or obtain leave from the officer commanding.
A. STIFFE, Capt. R.A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" March 24.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.
Mr R Sheepshanks ICS Bar at Law Dpy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 25 days with effect from the 5th April and is continual on thereof furlough for 4 months and 18 days

HOME DEPARTMENT.
The services of Mr R Clare Of Engr Calcutta Fire Brigade are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 1st February
The services of Maj G Y C Hunter IMS Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Punjab for employment in the Jail Dept
The Hon Mr Justice Stephen a Judge of the H C of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted furlough from the 30th March to the 30th August
The services of Mr W T Moore Supdt of Police Bengal are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
Mr J W Leather Phy FIC FCS Agricultural Chemist to the Govt of India is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 24 days, with effect from the 8th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it
Mr C P Fisher Conservator of Forests 3rd grade Central Provinces is granted privilege leave for 14 days combined with furlough for 11 months and 16 days with effect from the 28th March or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
The services of Lieut-Col Sir R H Charles KCVO MD FRCS IMS Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 10th March the date from which his employment as Surgeon in India to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ceases
Capt A Barnes a Pol Asst of the 3rd class is posted on return from furl as First Asst to the Resident in Kashmir
Mr H Michell is provisionally appointed as Consular Clerk for the United States of America at Calcutta

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
Mr Palmer Supdt Northern India Salt Revenue is appointed to officiate as Asst Commr Northern India Salt Revenue with effect from the 1st of March or until further orders

The "Review of Reviews" [illegible] which appeals [illegible] strongly to [illegible] who wishes to be kept well informed of what is going on all over the world. Well illustrated. Edited by W. T. Stead. The annual subscription [illegible] copies, 8s 6d. (Rs. 6 Sau.) should be sent to the "Review of Reviews," Dept., N. 14, Norfolk [illegible], London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 24.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 7-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4 ex	= unchanged
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 5-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 3-16	= + 3-16
2 months hence	29 11-16	= + 3-16
Spot in New York		=
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·43 1-2	= + 1-4
New York Demand		=

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-2	do	= do
6 " "	3 1-8	do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	= do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 3-8	do	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	3 3-4	do	= + 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 5 1-4 March, done quiet

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 43 1-2 + 1-4 A-M sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 41 3-4 A-M done
Brown 39 3-4 + 1-4 A-M sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 3-4 + 1-4 A-M value

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,00. Increased yesterday by 2,000 bales. Spot 6·05 plus 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 2,000. Futures closed quiet.

Mar.-Apl.: 5·83 +2	Apl.-May 5·90 +3	May-June 5·92 +4
June-July 5·93 +4	July-Aug. 5·94 +4	Aug-Sep. 5·91 +4
Sep.-Oct. 5·73 +4	Oct-Nov. 5·83 +4	Nov-Dec. 5·87 +4

Receipts at U S Ports	19,000
Do last year	28,000
Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Do. do Continent	15.000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot 11·75 + 10
Futures, month of March 10·99 + 14 } a
Do. do. July 11·16 + 12 }
a Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavorable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 11 1-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of May 11·23 + 16
Do. do. July 11·35 + 17
Tone at close barely steady

COTTON. Bales.

Total weeks sales in Liverpool	63,000
Total stock in Liverpool	1,122,000
Total stock in London	10,000
Total visible supply	3,730,000
	— 198.000
Total visible supply East Indian	176,000
Total quantity in sight	9,170,000
	+ 140.000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 24th March 1906:—

Cotton	13,920 bales.
Wheat	7,604 cwts.
Linseed	16,558 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	453 do
Gingellyseed	2,113 do
Poppyseed	145 do
Groundnut	414 do
Castorseed	1,065 do
Rice	5,160 do
Myrabolams	4,734 do
Cottonseed	6,666 do
Mowrasseed	30 do
Gram	1,188 do
Jowar	350 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MARCH 26.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s 3-15-16d.
Bank Demand 1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s 4 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s 4 1 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 109 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 150
Shanghai 30 do ... 209
a pan 30 do. ... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	... ...	99·10
1st Settlement,	30th March	99·10
2nd do	30th April...	99·11

Money Market. Tone easier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 22nd March	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 22nd "	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 16th Jan.	8	do.

SEEDS.
LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs	a	p
Ready	8	0	0
Forward May...	8	5	6

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore	April-May ...	6	13 0
Yellow Cawnpore	do	7	2 0
Yellow Guzerat	do	7	4 0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	0	0
Forward April-May	8	2	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	34	8	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	47	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	46	8	0
25 do. do	45	8	0
50 do. do	44	8	0
Black Kutnee	41	8	0

WHEAT—Tone dull.

White Delhi	April-May	4	13 0
White Karachi ready sellers	5	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	1,000 "

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·86 −2	5·88 −2	5·90 −2
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·91 −2	5·92 −2	5·9 −2
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·72 −1	5·67 −1	5·66

COTTON.—The market is quite steady and there is a moderate inquiry for ready cotton from the mills and export houses, at a slight advance on Saturday's rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Fair.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	193	183	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	200	190	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	199	189	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	214	210	...	do.
Khandesh (M.-G.)	211	207	...	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	213	209	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	210	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	216	210	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	221	215	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	223	223	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	209	264	252	do.
Surat (M.-G.)	...	...	...	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	223	217	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	207	200	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	257	25. May
Westerns	...	...	236	do.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 17th March as compared with the statement of the 24th March:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 17. Rs.	Mar. 24. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00	80,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,04,176	56,78,709
Public Deposits at Branches	90,46,822	1,35,09,292
Other Deposits	7,32,8:,214	7,63,75,311
Post Bills	7,810	7,810
Sundries	18,50,136	18,50,913
Rs.	10,75,02,292	11,58,22,035
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09 33,529	1,13,71,854
Other authorised Securities	35,64,789	35,42,838
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,26,67,367	1,23,48,876
Loans do. do.	1,73,75,411	1,69,62,824
Bills discounted and purchased	5,13,39,220	5,21,27,891
Dead Stock	2,71,208	2,71,358
Stamps and Stationery	4,866	4,513
Balances with other Banks	16,60,66	14,55,421
Sundries	1,44,88	1,55,499
Cash	2,91,10,14	3,75,41,114
	10,75,02,292	11,58,22,035

The Commercial Correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—Judged by external appearances, Commercial Calcutta should be advancing in prosperity by leaps and bounds. For some time past various plots of land in the business centre have been given over to the architect and builder, and almost each year has seen one or more really handsome additions to the many fine buildings already to be found in Calcutta. The acquisition of land and the erection thereon of offices was long ago recognised by the Insurance Companies as a very suitable and remunerative investment for their surplus funds, beside enabling them to sit rent free in their own offices and of late Banks have been led to recognise the wisdom of this move, and are now gradually building for themselves. The absentee from Calcutta for the last four or five years would hardly recognise the place if he had to depend only on his recollection of buildings, and even the regular cold weather visitor must be struck by the annual improvements. There is no doubt that the style of housing and living that suited our forefathers is not thought good enough for this generation, most of the old houses, which were in their day considered suitable official residences have for State magnates will not tolerate already disappeared to make way for modern buildings more in keeping with the genius of the times which will not tolerate them even as offices. There still remain, however, the town house of General Clavering, which is now a centre of the jute and gunny trade, and the Royal Exchange which is labelled as the town house of Sir Phillip Francis, and by tradition the site of a house in which Clive lived. This latter building, however, only exists on sufferance, and when funds permit will disapper, a removal that will cause considerable regret, on sentimental grounds, at all events, though in these days there is little room for such in business. Apart from the commercial offices Calcutta can now show a very good collection of Government buildings, their number indeed making it rather a squeeze to set enough business premises into the somewhat limited radius of which the Banks are the centre, and though the residences of Chowringhee have been metamorphosed into shops, Calcutta in other directions has been developing and is to-day more worthy than ever before of the designation of the City of "Palaces."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 26TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been somewhat irregular and show a rise at the majority of the reporting stations. The barometer is in considerable to large excess of normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The day temperature has been 5° to 17° below normal in many places to the north of latitude 20°. The night temperature has been from 5° to 7° below normal at Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Karwar, and Jhansi and 5° to 7° above it at Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Surat, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Indore and Bhavnagar Para. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Bellary and the lowest 58° at Bushire.

Cloud and Humidity.—The Sky is cloudy to overcast in several places to the north of latitude 19°.

Rain Nil.

Weather is generally fine in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BLOODLESS GIRLS.

BILE BEANS CURE A SHOP GIRL.

Anaemia among the fair sex is undoubtedly on the increase. The streets of our busy towns are thronged with girls whose pale cheeks are often tinged with a sickly yellow or green, instead of with roses and whose breath is as short as their nerves are weak and unstrung. Chas. Forde's Bile Beans are the ideal remedy for this disease and all its alarming symptoms, Anaemia means poverty of the blood. To improve the quality of the blood, the stomach, liver, and bowels, whence the blood derives its nourishment, must be kept in perfect condition. The blood is the channel through which the food we eat reaches all parts of the body, repairing and renewing worn-out tissues. If the blood is starved the body is starved also; and then constipation, early decline, heart disease, and consumption too often result.

Bile Beans cleanse and invigorate the digestive organs, and fill the blood with millions of rich red corpules, carrying the ruddy hue of vigourous health to pallid faces and languid limbs,

Miss Fanny Hodge, of 32 Stanley Street South Bedminster, Bristol, says:—"Some time ago I began to suffer from biliousness and anæmia. I am engaged in a large drapery establishment, and the confinement indoors, together with the hours worked didn't tend to improve my condition. I lost my appetite competely, and when I did take food it seemed to make me feel sick and uncomfortable. My lips and gums became quite pale. I was very anæmic, and at short intervals had attack of biliousness. I went on with my work as long as I could, but in the end became completely run down. I saw several doctors, and tried tonics and medicines of various kinds, but could not get back my strength. At last I tried Bile Beans and the result was that I was restored to complete health. I am now better than I can ever remember being; and I own my cure entirely to Bile Beans.

Such convincing testimony as this is proof positive that Bile Beans are invaluable for anæmia, biliousness, debilty, and other diseasses of the digestive and assimilative organs. The moral of this testimony is: Don't wait until all other means have failed, but try Bile Beans to-day, and see that you get the genuine Chas. Forde's Beans for Biliousness, sold only in sealed boxes, at all chemists, for Re 1 and Rs 2-4,

Bile Beans are a permanent cure for biliousness, indigestion, constipation, piles, anaemia, "nerves, female ailments, weakness, dizziness, rheumatism, pains in the back and side, insomnia, loss of appetite, congested liver headache, flatulence, pimples and other eruptions and ailments having a common origin in impaired action of stomach or liver. Bile Beans also ward off all ailments common to inhabitants of tropical countries. Of all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1, and Rs 2-4 per bottle or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re 1-2 per bottle or Rs. 2-8 for a large family size bottle.

Bombay Agents, Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd.

FREE SAMPLE—A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 27th March, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.
DEATH.
ROSS—March 21, at Southport, England, Mary, beloved wife of Captain P Ross, N-W Railway, Lahore.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
CHAPMAN—March 23, the wife of Eric Chapman, of a son.
KING—March 22, at Bangalore, the wife of E O King, of a daughter.
WATSON—March 18, at Agra, the wife of J Watson, District Loco Superintendent, B N Ry, of a son.
DEATH.
COATES—March 22, at Lahore, W E MacC Coates, son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs Coates, aged 15 months.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC

HAS BEEN AWARDED
20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.
CURES:
ANEMIA,
CHLOROSIS,
DEBILITY,
NEURASTHENIA.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 0-40. 1-8a. Low water, 6-34m. 6-45a.
Mr. Jivanji Modi's lecture on Music, Framji Cawasji Hall 6-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Western India Motor Company, ordinary general meeting, Rampart Row, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mail for Mauritius per extra s.s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow. Parcel Mail for Netherlands, India, French-China and Japan per extra s.s. Nera will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.—Through an error in publishing the report which will be presented to the shareholders of this Company we stated that the annual meeting will be held on Tuesday. The real date of the meeting is Thursday next, and not as formerly stated.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—The second annual social gathering of the past and present teachers and students of the Madrassa Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay will be held early in April next. All the past teachers and students are cordially invited to join the proposed gathering and requested to send in their names and subscriptions by the 3rd April next to the Secretaries of the social gathering at the Anjuman-i-Islam High School.

MR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.—The sixth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dayan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p.m. Standard Time, to-day, by Shamsul Ulma Jivanji Jamsedji Modi, B.A. The topic selected for the evening is "Music—its place in Liberal Education—Music in Ancient Iran." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, 4th Presidency Magistrate, two Parsees, named Jamshedji Shapurji and Maneckbai Nusserwanji, were charged with breach of trust in respect of precious stones valued at Rs. 1,975, the property of one Heerjee Dosabhai, a broker in diamonds. About a month ago the second accused introduced the first accused to the complainant as a merchant from Rangoon. Three rings were bought by the latter and they were paid for in cash. On the 2nd instant the second accused took the complainant to the house of the 1st accused at Girgaum where the 1st accused took from the complainant on approval precious stones of the value of Rs. 3,400. After a few days he returned four diamonds valued at Rs. 1,425 to the complainant and agreed to purchase the rest after they were tested. The complainant, however received certain information that the first accused was attempting to sell the stones in the market through the second accused. The complainant thereupon made a complaint to the Police which resulted in the arrest and recovery of the stones of the value of Rs. 1,735. The case has been adjourned.

THE gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpur is to be in full working order by the 1st April, 1907, the making of carriages being proceeded with meanwhile on an increasing scale every month. The factory is equipped with all modern appliances, and it will be a most valuable addition to the manufacturing establishments of Government. It will also serve another useful purpose. It has been found that native artificers serving with artillery units and with Ordnance field-parks do not come up to the standard now required of them. They are to be replaced by competent artificers possessing a higher standard of mechanical skill, and a corps will be formed recruited from men who have served a three years' apprenticeship in the Jubbulpur factory.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

Lieutenant-Colonel Palin, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed Director of Army Clothing and Superintendent Army Clothing Factory, Alipore, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Marett who retires on 21st April.

Lieutenant Crozier, 62nd Punjabis, is appointed to 22nd Cavalry, as Squadron Officer, Lieutenant Morris, Leicestershire Regiment, is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Major Rainsford, 93rd Infantry, is appointed 2nd Infantry-Command of 92nd Punjabis and Major Stevens, is appointed 2nd-in-Command, 93rd Punjabis.

Major Domenichetti is appointed Officiating Commandant and Major Oakes is appointed Officiating 2nd-in-Command of 88th Infantry.

Major Stirling is appointed Officiating Commandant and Major Codrington Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the 86th Infantry.

The Resignation of his Commission by 2nd Lieutenant Tweedie, Seaforth Highlanders, is accepted.

The appointment of Captain J. R. White, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders with, the Egyptian Army is sanctioned.

WESTERN COMMAND.

The following appointments have been made:—
34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Lieutenant R H O'D. Paterson, Royal Field Artillery, to be an officiating Squadron Officer.
44th Merwara Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant St. J V Baker, Unattached List, to be a Double Company Officer.
80th Carnatic Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant W B Northey, Unattached List, to be a Double Company Officer.
82nd Punjabis.—Major H E Pritchard, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command during the absence on leave of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M J Tighe, D S O. or until futher orders.
The 101st Grenadiers.—2nd-Lieut A K Park, Unattached List, to be a Double Company Officer.
2nd-Lieutenant H Allardice, Unattached List to be a Double Company Officer.
105th Mahratta Light Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant E G Mackenzie, Unattached List, to be a Double Company Officer.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant M L A Goperiz, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment to be an officiating Double Company Officer.
127th Baluch Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A M Daniels, Unattached List, to be a Double Company Officer.
Major W M Southey, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain J H Peck to be 3rd Double Company Commander; Captain H Hulseberg, seconded to be 4th Double Company Commander Captain P H Dyke, seconded, and Captain G G P Humphreys to be pro tem 4th Double Company Commanders.

The following appointments have been made:—
1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinners Horse).—Lieutenant E. H. Pott, Double Company Officer, 46th Punjabis, to be Squadron Officer on absorption, vice Captain R. G. Sexton, seconded.
27th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant W. G. W. Durham, Officiating Squadron Officer to be Squadron Officer on absorption.
28th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. C. Walker, Double Company Officer, 74th Punjabis, to be Squadron Officer on absorption.
29th Lancers (Deccan Horse)—Lieutenant C. G. H. Henderson, Squadron Officer, supernumerary, to be Squadron Officer on absorption.
33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—2nd-Lieutenant J. G. Willoughby, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer on absorption.
34th Prince Albert Victors' Own Poona Horse.—2nd-Lieutenant M. C. Raymond, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer on absorption.
36th Jacobs Horse.—Lieutenant F. R. Farquhar Double Company Officer the 10 1st Grenadiers, to be Squadron Officer on absorption.
37th Lancers (Baluch Horse.)—Lieutenant W. C. N. Lee, Double Company Officer, 117th Mahrattas, to be a Squadron Officer on absorption.

The Intelligence Branch in India at Army Headquarters comprising 5 Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General, 5 Staff Captains and four attaches, under its Chief Lieutenants-Colonel Malleson, is numerically fairly strong but the work is heavy and in order to present the accumulation of arrears it is being arranged to attach some 13 more officers during the ensuring hot weather. Of these 8 are required for special purposes such as the compilation of route books and gazetteers, and the others will learn the work in the various sections with a view to filling vacancies as they occur. Topographical skill is not the only requisite for employment in the Intelligence Branch; originally of ideas and a facility in writing good English, and thus making route books gazetters and reports less dull reading are also required.

PAYMENT OF PROBATE DUTY.

IN the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty disposed of a matter in which Mr. N. C. Macleod, receiver of the estate of Moosabhoy Tharia, appointed by the Bombay High Court, appealed against an order or judgment of Mr. G. B. Peggott, His Brittanic Majesty's Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent for Zanzibar. The Hon. Mr. Ralfes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the Consul-General Mr. F. R. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Mugunlal, Jehangir, and Goolabbhai appeared for Nanbai, sister of Moosabhoy Tharia; and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Company, appeared for Kulsumbai, daughter of Moosabhoy Tharia.

This was an appeal by Mr. Macleod from His Brittanic Majesty's Court at Zanzibar, dated 21st July 1903, directing certain probate duty to be paid in respect of the estate of Moosabhoy Tharia Topun, probate of his will having been granted by the said Court as far back as November 1898. Sir Tharia Topun, a wealthy merchant of Zanzibar, died in February 1891, leaving him surviving certain heirs, of whom the deceased Moosabhoy, his son, was one, and leaving a will and codicils and considerable movable and immovable properties. The bulk of the estate was in Zanzibar, and that estate had realised up to now over twenty lakhs of rupees. Under the will and codicils, Sir Tharia bequeathed to his son Moosabhoy, a house at Zanzibar and a fifth share in his residuary estate. He was also the reversioner in respect of several immovable properties at Zanzibar, specifically bequeathed by the testator to the female members of his family. Moosabhoy did not long survive his father. He died in May 1893, at a time when the litigation with respect to his father's estate was in its infancy. He left a will dated 25th January 1892. Subsequently the Zanzibar house was attached, and a notice was served on Mr. Macleod's agents in Zanzibar to show cause why the probate duty should not be paid. The question as between Mr. Macleod on the one hand, and the Government on the other, was argued; and he was ordered to pay probate duty.

In his petition to the High Court, Mr. Macleod argued that the Judge of the Zanzibar Court was in error in considering that any probate duty was payable in respect of the estate of Moosabhoy in the events that had happened; and that in any event he ought to have held that no probate duty was payable in Zanzibar in respect of the estate other than the house situate in Zanzibar; and that the attachment levied on the house was illegal. It was further argued that, in any event, the Judge was wrong in ordering probate duty to be paid on the sum of Rs. 4,00,000, and in ordering the costs of His Brittanic Majesty's Government to be paid out of the estate.

Their Lordships held that probate duty was payable in respect of the estate of Moosabhoy Tharia Topun, situate both at Zanzibar and in the Bombay Presidency. The appeal was dismissed. No order as to costs.

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INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

As regards Mr. Apcar's stable we believe it has not yet been decided who is to ride for him in the coming season, but there is a rumour that either W. Burn or Bradshaw may be engaged. Mr. M. Kenna, we understand, has a commission to buy anything that looks at all like winning a Viceroy's Cup for Mr. Apcar and as there are also, we hear, other commissions out we may soon hope to get some news concerning possible new-comers. With such horses as Long Tom and Cherson in the country, to say nothing of Mallard, it will, however, require a pretty good one to get home in the big race.

There are rumours current that one or two well-known performers in Australia are already being enquired for and amongst names mentioned is that of Marvel Loch. Dr. Spooner Hart we know is on the look out for something of class to carry his colours, but as far as we know he has not yet made any decisive move towards negotiating. There is no confirmation as to the purchase of that fine mare Marvel Loch, for, as it was at first said, a local

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1906.

MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

THE Merchant Service Guild, investigating Marine Inquiries, draws a comparison between the year ending with the present month and 1893, the year in which the Guild commenced operations. In 1893, the cases of inquiries at Home where neglect of those on board ships was the main factor numbered 98. In these three certificates were cancelled, 58 suspended and 37 not suspended. Similarly, in cases of inquiries in British possessions abroad, the total number in 1893-4 was 47. One certificate was cancelled, 22 suspended and 24 escaped being suspended. In the same years twelve Naval Courts were held abroad. In these two certificates were cancelled, five suspended and five not suspended. Forty-six were held at Home before magistrates; 29 suspensions were ordered and 17 escaped. Sixty-two inquiries in British possessions abroad were held and in these, three certificates were cancelled and twenty-one were suspended. In Naval Courts abroad six cases were heard, but none of them resulted in either cancellation or suspension. The newly issued report of the Merchant Service League, lumping these returns together, shows the punishments inflicted at inquiries at Home in 1892-3 to have been 62 per cent. Inquiries in British possessions abroad thirty cases were heard in 1892-3, suspensions being at the rate of 50 per cent. In 1902-3 the percentage of punishment was 39. Compared with later returns a gratifying improvement is noticeable. Cases of breach of discipline on the part of Captains and Officers, heard both at Home and abroad, in the year 1893-4, were 31, the suspensions amounting to 45 per cent. In 1903 there were 37 cases, the suspensions amounting to 67 per cent. On the inquiries of the latter kind, however, the work of the Guild does not bear nearly so much as on inquiries into shipping casualties where, in previous years, so many members of the profession have been unjustly dealt with and punished for mere errors of judgment. Whichever way, however, the statistics are considered, they will show that the Captains and Officers of the Merchant Service can point to public records of their efficiency and character, such as are very wonderful, having regard to the fact that the British Merchant Service comprises no fewer than 11,365 ships of over a hundred tons gross and a total tonnage of over seventeen million tons.

All reports of Courts of Inquiry, whether at Home or abroad, are closely scrutinised by the officials of the Merchant Service Guild. The cases of the P. and O. s. s. Sunda and the B. I. s. s. Pachumba were, it seems, the subject of much correspondence on the part of the Guild. It has long been evident, says the report, that inquiries in India are not conducted in as equitable a way as is to be desired. The matter was dealt with a year ago, and since then, careful consideration has been given to it by the Board of Trade and the Indian authorities, and important communications thereon have passed. Amongst these is noted a lengthy statement by Mr. D. B. Horne, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, addressed to the Government of India. The gist of the Guild's complaints was that captains and officers did not receive proper notices before the commencement of inquiries; that such inquiries were usually conducted in a very cumbrous way whilst, in addition, the Guild strongly objected to the Court framing charges, for instance, of rashness and hazarding the safety of a ship, after hearing the case and proceeding to adjudicate on their own charges, assisted by two nautical assessors, without power to interfere in any way with the judgment of the Court. The Guild holds in the most emphatic way—though it does not express itself very lucidly and talks of the "Governor of Bengal" and the "Governor of India"—that these Marine Inquiries must be considered as inquiries and in accordance with Mr. Justice Lawrence's decision in England, the onus of proof falls upon those who order the inquiries and it is not for the man to prove his innocence simply because something happened to go wrong. In the Pachmuba case, it is asserted, the assessors were called in to advise, after the charges had been framed, and recommended that the Captain's certificate should not be dealt with. The Court thought otherwise and inflicted a punishment of three months' suspension, The Bengal Government replied that the decision was unanimous, and that in the Sunda case no charge was framed because the members of the Court were not agreed. The Bengal Government cannot see that the methods of the English Court differ greatly from those of the Indian Courts, and the comments of the Merchant Service Guild are without justification.

Mr. Sanders Slater, who, when Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, had frequent occasion to preside at Marine Inquiries communicated with the Secretary of the League on the animadversions contained in last year's report. Mr. Slater "ventured to enter his protest against the remarks made regarding inquiries in India. The insinuation which seems to be conveyed that the Presidents of these Courts are biassed against those who appear before them, I absolutely repudiate." Mr. Slater contended that the framing of charges is to the greatest advantage to a man on his trial and that the charges are not of an offensive and objectionable character. Charges are not framed at Home in the way in which they are in India, though points are indicated by the Board of Trade on which the parties chiefly interested in the inquiry are required to produce evidence in order to clear themselves of blame. The Guild differs from Mr. Slater in his view of "charges" and urges that for a Court to charge a man with, for instance, rash; and unskilful navigation whereby his ship was endangered, is certainly not the nicest form of carrying on an inquiry. The League is right there, and we agree that the procedure followed should be made to conform with that of the Board of Trade inquiries at Home. In the case of the Syriam-Shamrock collision, investigated at Rangoon, it appears the action of the magistrates created a great deal of indignation. A majority of the Court was of opinion that there was no wrongful default justifying suspension, and the captain was therefore acquitted. The presiding Magistrate differed from his colleagues and added a rider to the judgment that he was of opinion that the captain's certificate ought, at any rate, to be suspended for a month. Although the League is eager for an amendment of the methods of conducting Marine Inquiries in the East, it acknowledges a distinct improvement in the constitution of Marine Courts and owns that Merchant captains and officers can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that when their conduct as navigators or seamen is impugned there will, in all probability, be a fair and just representation, on the Court, of men versed in Merchant Service affairs.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

THE coming of the Liberal Party to Power may or may not see a great change in the political position of women in the British Isles, but the Liberals have always responded so readily to the demands of Associations to secure their enfranchisement that an attempt at least to give woman a status quo in the Government of the country is by no means an improbability. Already they have gained certain concessions, the chief being the right to sit on Boards of Guardians, and the excellent way they have carried out their duties shows that they might well be granted further powers in the public control. Whether or no they should have the right to a Parliamentary vote seems to matter little, for though the woman is invariably of the same politics as her husband, she exercises an enormous influence when political decisions of a domestic nature crop up. Not even the most enthusiastic advocate of women's suffrage would say that every woman is worthy of having a vote; he would be as foolish as the man who says that every man should be similarly accommodated, but there is no doubt that there is an enormous body of earnest women whose services, hitherto indirect, might well be definitely gained for the public good. It was a lady guardian who was once struck with the fact that a number of the children in a work-house seemed unwilling to run about and play, as would have been natural at their age. She looked at them more closely, and saw that several of them seemed lame. She made inquiries and received evasive replies. Then and there she had their boots taken off, when it was found these did not fit, and the children's feet had simply been forced into them without any regard for their comfort. An inquiry into the matter followed, when it was discovered that the contractor for boots was a relation of a guardian and was accustomed to send in all manner of odd-boots and misfits to be worn by the unhappy pauper children. Men guardians had seen the children previously, but beyond noticing that they were extremely, and, perhaps, in the visitor's opinion, admirably quiet, had not noticed anything wrong. In another instance women guardians found out that a fancy price—some eighteen-pence a pound,—was being paid for butter, whose quality by no means justified its cost. The inferiority of the blankets supplied to inmates in a third work-house was first discovered by a woman Guardian, and many work-house officials, especially females, have been rendered much kinder and politer to inmates under their care, much honester in supplying invalids with little luxuries ordered by the doctor, cleaner and more particular as to the way the wards are kept—in a word, have been made more efficient all round—by the presence of lady Guardians, and the knowledge that their eyes would detect deficiencies that had formerly been overlooked. The deduction from many such instances is that there are many things outside the home which can be done much better by a woman than by a man. After all, political economy is but a name for domestic economy on a large scale. If common sense be allowed to prevail there will be lady architects before many years and already women have secured a place in the direction of national education; a small place at present, it must be admitted, but it is the first step, an excellent precedent. If women were encouraged to take their rightful share in the work of the world no one would repent it, and there would be many who would benefit. Therefore, even if woman does not get her coveted vote, it is to be hoped she will, year by year, be admitted more into the recognised control of public affairs than is the case at present.

PLAGUE RATS.

A LETTER, which appeared in our columns a few days ago, serves to illustrate the difficulties in the way of adopting the suggestions put forth elsewhere as to the disposal of dead rats found in dwelling houses or business premises. Our correspondent says he instructed a khaki-dressed Mukkadum and a sweeper to remove a dead rat from his staircase, send it to Parel and have it reported upon as to whether it had died of plague. These servants of the public removed the rat, but instead of carrying it, or causing it to be carried to Parel, they flung it away at the corner of a street. The question arises whose duty was it to convey the rat to the Parel Laboratory? Certainly, not that of our correspondent, even on the promise of a telephonic message informing him whether or not it had died from plague. With all deference to other opinions we hold that the best way to dispose of a dead rat, if on a stone floor, is to pour kerosine on it and apply a match. If on a wooden floor, to cover it with carbolic powder or other disinfectant and call in the sweeper. The danger of carrying a dead rat to Parel is that during transit every flea on the animal has a chance of jumping on the carrier, biting him a hundred times and jumping into the houses and shops on the way-side and carrying infection to hundreds of other persons en route. The telephone message announcing that the rat had died of plague would be of little value, even to those few who are on the Telephone Company's list of subscribers, if in the meantime they had contracted the disease. Disinfect the premises by all means, but on no account handle the rats.

THE I. T. S. transport Ionian will now sail on the 1st April, instead of on the 30th March.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd March, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1905, of 39,617 mds. and Rs. 3,239 in the earnings.

THE Lord Curzon Memorial Fund now amounts to upwards of one lakh of rupees. Among recent subscribers are the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Rs. 1,500, and the Nawab Begam of Bhopal Rs. 1,000.

THE large and interesting collection of animals representing the fauna of Nepal, which the Nepal Durbar has presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now on view at the Zoological Gardens, Alipur, prior to their departure for London.

EVERYTHING has remained quiet on the Waziristan Border since the Mahsud jirgahs returned to their homes. This is considered a good sign that the settlement agreed upon will be carried out. There is, however, no relaxation of vigilance at posts such as Wano and Sarwakai.

THE troublesome infection known as lymphangitis epizootica has appeared among the remounts received in Mian Mir from the Saharanpur Depot. Three months' quarantine, coupled with very strict daily examination, has accordingly been instituted against all arrivals of remounts from Saharanpur.

CEYLON still seems able to place her teas in foreign markets in greater quantity than ever. During 1905 the amount of British grown tea taken by the markets outside the United Kingdom was nearly 129 million pounds as against something over 123 millons in 1904. Ceylon exports showed an increase of 6 1/4 million pounds, whereas Indian tea decreased by a million pounds.

THE Senate of the University of Madras, at the meeting to consider the remaining Regulations, decided to retain Paysical Science as a subject for examination for Matriculation, thus reversing the recommendation of the Special Committee which proposed its abolition with a view to lighten the Matriculation curricula. Only five of the Committee's Resolutions were discussed, and the meeting was dajourned.

IT has been decided that from the 1st April, the terms offered to sepoys enlisting for service in Burma regiments shall be changed in that the extra pay now given to the men of local regiments shall be payable only so long as the sepoy is on service in Burma. In other words, if the scheme for defocalisation is carried out and Burma regiments are sent to India, the newly-joined sepoy will receive the same pay as recruits of any other Indian regiment.

THE "Pioneer" remark's that it is very satisfactory to see that the Government of India are behaving generously to Chittagong in the matter of improving the port. The expense has proved to be larger than was anticipated, and the grant has consequently been raised to ten lakhs. Of this sum about 5 1/4 lakhs have been given during the current financial year, and the balance is provided in Budget of 1906-07. There is much to be done before the port can be considered equal to meeting the demands already made upon it, but Imperial aid has come just at the right time. Chittagong is bound to expand; and when the bar in the river has been lowered so as to admit of large ocean-going steamers crossing it, the expansion will be rapid. Calcutta need not have any jealousy of the progress that is being made, for there is more than enough trade for both ports. It may also be noted that a final grant of 6 3-4 lakhs from Imperial funds is also to be made towards the improvement of the Madras harbour, which is presumably approaching the stage of completion.

LAST August Mr. R. Baca, I. C. S., communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal a series of notes on the Bhotias of Almora and British Grahwal, prepared by Mr. C. A. Sherring of the I. C. S., now stationed at Bara Banki. These notes are now issued as pages 93—119 of volume I of Memoirs of the Society, and they are full of interest. Mr. Sherring points out that the Bhotias have undoubtedly changed in many of their ways and customs owing to the influence of Hinduism since Mr. Traill, Commissioner of Kumaun, wrote about them eighty years ago, and for this reason a more up-to-date account of their peculiarities was necessary. In these notes the dialects spoken, the social customs, and the various cast influences are fully dealt with. The Bhotias are described as "a most hardworking practical race, and yet they are most superstitious. They are always at work, both men and women, and in their idlest moments, for example at the rambang, they are still making thread for weaving, and in all their business they are most capable and clear headed." But Mr. Sherring adds, "this is a race that is in the clutches of a superstition that saps the very life blood." Their religion appears to be a strange conglomerate of Hinduism with the worship which prevails in Tibet and demons and evil spirits are propitiated in an infinite variety of ways. Still a people are not very decadent when they possess the keen trading qualities and the industrial activity these people display. They are located on the Tibetan border of the United Provinces, and though superstitions always die slowly, it is a reasonable expectation that the opening up of Tibet and other circumstances will gradually dissipate the bad influences which Mr. Sherring deplores.

THE "Westminster Gazette" points out that the popular idea that the King has a legal power to forbid the marriage of Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg, is a complete delusion. The children of all British Princesses who have married into foreign families are expressly exempted from the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act of 1772. The Battenbergs are a foreign family, being half German and half Polish. Queen Victoria might as reasonably have been requested to forbid the conversions of the Empress of Russia and the Duchess of Sparta to the Greek Orthodox Church. The legal head of the Battenberg family is the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

MR. J. H. HART, F. L. S., Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Trinidad, writes that he recently had under observation some interesting specimens of an aquatic plant collected from the Pitch Lake at La Brea. Some of the material produced peculiar pearshaped organs at regular intervals on the stem. I observed one of these organs holding the larva of a mosquito by the tail, the larva being quite dead. . . Later, I observed another larva just caught and securely held, which, though struggling hard, could not procure its freedom. Mr. Hart suggests that, by encouraging the growth of this plant in pools, it may be possible to keep down mosquitoes. The plant has been identified by Mr. Hart as belonging to the genus Utricularia of the natural order Lentibularieæ. The organs of these plants have long been known to be capable of catching small aquatic animals.

"TAKE CARE OF DOWB."

(BY AN EX-M.P.)

ONE of the most sacred traditions of Parliamentary government is, or used to be, that in the formation of a new Ministry we shall not forget the scions of those noble houses which have a family connection with politics. Immediately the result of the general election is manifest the young eagles swoop down upon the carcase which is to be divided. The new Prime Minister and the wirepullers are at once importuned by fair scribes—What can you manage for George? Pray try to get the Foreign Office Under Secretaryship for Dudley; the training will be useful for him; he speaks French. You mention the Secretaryship of the Board of Trade for Arthur, but he is so bad at figures. Is the Foreign Office gone?

When Lord Raglan died in the Crimea and a new Commander-in-Chief was appointed, a telegram was received by General Simpson notifying his promotion to the post; there were four words at the end of the message which were not understood, and which had to be repeated. They were "Take care of Dowb" Whether Dowb was a Russian or a fortress or what no one could guess, but eventually the mystery was solved. Dowb was the familar abbreviation of the name of a relative of a high official in Pall Mall, an officer serving in one of the regiments put under Simpson's command. "Take care of Dowb" is an injunction not confined to the army, but has too often in times past—let us hope that things will be different in the future—been the rule of political life, and every pleasant berth with plenty to get and little to do was reserved for Dowb.

Dowb is eligible for all Parliamentary posts as he has a seat in the House of Commons, and for certain high appointments in the Civil and Colonial service not requiring examination or previous training; but through the inadvertence of his ancestor judicial appointments are closed to him. It seems unreasonable and contrary to our best traditions that such an exclusion should exist. Dowb sits at quarter sessions in the country and sentences prisoners to terms of imprisonment and even penal servitude without any legal training whatever. We don't question his judicial aptitude; we look up to him as a magistrate. We are always on the side of authority, and don't stop to ask how it was conferred. His ancestor Justice Shallow is constantly on our lips, and our sympathies are entirely with him on the occasion on which the little bourgeois Shakspere came in conflict with him.

Why should Dowb only be eligible for a seat on the bench without salary? That judgeships in the High Court as well as in the County Court should not be available for him amounts to a public scandal.

If the party goes out before Dowb is taken care of and he loses his seat at the general election, he disappears from politics until the country has recovered its senses and the prospects of the party look bright once more. He is a good political barometer; if he is found actively addressing meetings after a long interval of retirement, and busy in the lobby of the House of Commons and buttonholing the party wire-pullers, a change of Government may be expected. If, however, Dowb keeps his seat, which is most probable, and it is the family seat, he sits on the front Opposition bench, enjoying the space left by his defeated colleagues, and waiting silently until the party returns to power. He is now for life on the official ladder; there is no age limit for him either at the bottom or the top, and he consequently clings to it until he retires altogether from a planet which he is not likely to improve upon.

As a Minister, however subordinate, Dowb finds himself distinguished at once from the general body of members by certain privileges which are not on the surface particularly attractive but are highly valued on account of their being limited to the few. He becomes the proud possessor of a room and of a right to a seat on the front bench. The room is not one he would appreciate in any other quarter of the town; it has no light, nor air nor furniture, and is on the basement, but it is in the sacred corridor allotted to the rooms of Ministers. The corridor is difficult to find, but if an endeavour was made by an enterprising explorer to discover the kitchen of the House of Commons he would inevitably pass through it. It runs from the Terrace to Palace Yard, long and dark and the rooms which open upon it are indifferent for the Cabinet Ministers, but when the end is reached, devoted to the lowest degree of Minister they become garrets. The young Minister has however, his garret to himself and has a latchkey for it.

He also has a kind of conditional right to a seat on the front bench, but this right, which he values highly, has, like an inconvenient right of way, to be occasionally asserted lest it should lapse. The front bench, reserved for Ministers, is, like the House itself, utterly inadequate for the number entitled to use it, and on a crowded night the efforts of a subordinate Minister to obtain space to sit upon are a study in the struggle for life. If he succeeds in getting his face into line with the faces of his colleagues on the bench he is happy. When at last he disetangles himself, numb in his limbs, he must imagine that he is walking out of the House with the legs he saw in front of him but which in fact belonged to another Minister.

The proudest time for Dowb is when the Army, Navy, or Civil Service Estimates are before the house, and the front bench, like the rest of the House, is empty. The votes to be taken are for millions and to ensure the protection of the Empire, but they have no interest for the members at large, and are discussed by perhaps thirty members spread over the empty benches and replied to by the Minister of the Department involved. The Minister in charge of the Estimates is the only occupant of the front bench, unless some colleague in the Cabinet gives occasional countenance to the proceedings; this he does by leaning back in his seat, apparently asleep, with his feet stretched on to the famous piece of furniture which once divided Disraeli from Gladstone. The great ambition for Dowb is to perform this feat himself, and it is one he can do as well as the Prime Minister himself if he is tall enough. His effort to sleep indicates the fatigue he is undergoing in return for his handsome salary, or his disdain for the motion of the Opposition member to reduce the vote by £100. Dowb feels a comfortable sensation, when he hears the indignant words of the member setting out the grievance, that he has not to explain it away himself, and that there are battalions ready to come to their support when the vote is taken. Strangers in the gallery have been asking the member who has introduced them the name of the young man on the front bench, but the answer does not enlighten them, as they have never heard of him. The ladies in the gallery, however, also ask who he is and if he is going to speak. The polite attendant replies with all the gravity he can command, "Oh, no; he is only the Secretary to the Fiscal Board; these are Navy Estimates."

Dowb does not leave until the last vote is taken and the House rises. Dowb has a respect for the Estimates; they provide for him, and he is too conscientious to be absent when they are doing him this service.

THE King has appointed Major Percy Molesworth Sykes, C.M.G., to be his Majesty's Consul-General in Khorassan, to reside at Meshed, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Hall Mackintosh Stewart to be his Majesty's Consul for Kerman and Persian Beloochistan, to reside at Kerman.

THE vigorous pronouncement of Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremona, in favour of the separation of Church and State continues to rouse the ire of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The Pope himself has twice alluded to it with disapproval, his last utterance on the subject being contained in his reply to the address presented to him by Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, and the Lombard bishops. Pius X. expresses his profound sorrow at Mgr. Bonomelli's statements and speaks of them as "a deadly poison." On the other hand, Mgr. Bonomelli's views have obtained the support of Signor Fogazzaro, the well-known novelist, who is a deeply religious man, and of many other persons of note. Having sacrificed all hopes of a Cardinal's hat under Leo XIII., the Bishop of Cremona is not likely to be influenced by the fear of displeasing the Vatican.

JAPAN AND ENGLAND.

A USE FOUND FOR THE L. C. C. STEAMERS.

NELSON RELICS AND JAPANESE SAILORS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Japanese men-of-wars-men paid a visit to Greenwich Hospital to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Japanese men-of-wars-men proceeded to Greenwich yesterday in two of the County Council steamers flying the Japanese flag.

The Mayor and Corporation and Admiral Harris, President of the Naval College, welcomed them, as also did a great and enthusiastic crowd despite a driving sleet storm.

The sailors showed the most intense interest in the Nelson relics.

The Mayor afterwards entertained the men at tea.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Governor Missing.

The Philippines Constabulary have had several casualties in the fighting on the Island of Samar.

Governor Curry is missing. Reinforcements have been despatched to the scene from Manila.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Roman Catholic Deputation to be Heard.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

A prolonged Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which the Education Bill was discussed.

Mr. Birrel will receive a deputation from the Roman Catholics on the 29th inst.

GERMANY AND DAMARALAND.

No Vote Made.

The Reichstag has adopted the Budget Committee's recommendation striking out 15 1/4 million marks on behalf of reinforcements for Damaraland. The Committee has also urged the necessity for the troops returning as soon as possible.

The Reichstag has also rejected the demand for a grant of four millions for the Windhoek-Rehoboth railway.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PORTE.

An Unmistakable Order.

It is expected that an ultimatum will be sent to the Turkish Commander at Akaba, requiring the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Tabah within twenty-four hours and failing compliance with this the position will be bombarded. But it is possible the Porte will yield at the last moment.

FRICTION AT BUNDER ABBAS.

Russian Instigation Suspected.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Reuter wires from Bushire that there is trouble at Bunder Abbas between the British and the Persians about the site for a cable house. The Persians at the instigation of the Russian Consul have commenced constructing offices near the beach and across the cable and have posted soldiers to protect them.

H. M. S. Fox has arrived, and the East India Squadron is expected there to-day.

ROYALTIES AT ADEN.

Queen Victoria Statue Unveiled.

LONDON, MARCH 25

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and party landed at Aden, lunched at the Residency and unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria. They sailed in the evening.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Pretender's Troops Involved.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Heavy fighting is proceeding between the Moorish troops and those of the Pretender on the banks of the River Muluya.

BETTING ON THE LINCOLNSHIRE.

The following is the latest betting on the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap to be run to-morrow :—

100 to 12 Andover.
100 to 12 Roseate Dawn.
9 to 1 Dean Swift.
9 to 1 Catty Crag.
9 to 1 Velocity.
100 to 8 Holme Lacy.

AMERICAN LABOUR FEDERATION.

The American Federation of Labour, a powerful body which has hitherto supported the Republicans, has resolved to run its own candidates at the next elections.

THE END OF THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE PRINCE'S MESSAGE FROM ADEN.

A LASTING IMPRESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The following telegram is published for information :—

From His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 24th March 1906.

"On leaving the last place in the Indian territory we must again thank you and the people of India for all the kindness we have received and which will never fade from our memories."

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. MADHAVA RAO APPROVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

A Press communique state :—

The Government of India has approved the proposal of His Highness the Maha raja that Mr. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., should succeed to the Dewanship of Mysore vice Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K. C. I. E., whose term office has expired.

THE POONA EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 26.

Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge, gave judgment in the case of appeal which was made by Mr. Butler in the service of Messrs. Phillimore and Co., of Bombay of misappropriating the sum of Rs. 212 from the Canteen. He was sentenced by Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate, to four months' imprisonment. Mr. Kincaid confirmed the sentence, and said, Butler did misappropriate the sum approximating to Rs. 212-4-0 between 14th and 17th January, that he did so dishonestly was also an inevitable conclusion. He had never attempted to pay money back. He destroyed and concealed the firm's books of account and had endeavoured to shield himself at the expense of his co-accused Scully. No remarks were made as to the severity of the sentence and after giving it his best consideration, Mr. Kincaid could not but think it a lenient one and should not interfere with it. Therefore he confirmed the Lower Court's finding and sentence and dismissed appeal.

CAUSING THE DEATH OF A WIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 26.

Sauli walad Dawji, an agriculturist of Ahmednagar district, was charged to-day before Mr. Kincaid with causing the death of his wife by beating her on the head with a shoe. Judge sentenced him to one year's imprisonment.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SIMLA.

COUNTESS OF MILLTOWN'S RESCUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 26,

Yet another fire has occurred in Simla, though not so extensive as the last. The night was intensely cold and frosty, with snow clouds hanging over and not a leaf stirring ; it was so still, when about midnight, arose an alarm of fire and the activity and bustle inseparable with the moving about of a fire-brigade. One upstair building on the Mall was completely burnt inside, and threw up tongues of flame from its gables, and with the assistance of the police and the fire-brigade no less a personage than the Countess of Milltown, proprietress of Howgill and Co., opticians, was borne out almost suffocated. The adjoining bunniah's shop then burnt with a noise like a rattle of musketry, the explosions of cases of kerosine resembling the discharge of artillery. Despite the playing of the hose from various positions the fire remained obstinate and soon the Maison du Phœnix and Madame Molines Millinery Store started burning with a vengeance.

Water though freely used, Messrs. Haman and Co.'s whole shop was gutted and the contents destroyed. The fire is yet smouldering, though the probability of a further spread is questionable as the air is perfectly still. The Countess of Milltown was, first, the wife of a King's messenger at Home, and after his death invested largely in Jabez Balfour's schemes, which ultimately ruined her. She then came out as a milliner to Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Secunderabad, and ultimately came to Simla, where she started business for herself. She then married Mr. Howgill, the optician of Lucknow, and after his death kept up the business in Lucknow and Simla until she married Mr. Leeson who claimed the peerage of Milltown. His papers were sent Home and replies received acknowledging the validity and advising his presence there. But he died suddenly, and the Countess now holds letters from the Lord Chancellor addressing her by her title. All the shops destroyed were insured, totalling over two lakhs.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 25.

Mr. Haskell, Chief Operator in charge of the Cauvery Power Works, Sivasamudram, has met with a serious accident. It appears that while engaged at the switchboard in the transformer house he dropped a spanner, and in looking for the implement his head came in contact with the Busbar carrying a current of 2,200 volts. He fell and remained unconscious for nearly an hour in spite of medical aid. The latest information is that the patient has recovered from the tremendous shock which has left an abrasion on the side of the head.

GENEROUS !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Recently the Principal of a College sighed in public that there were no "giants" bred by the Colleges now-a-days, etc. The learned gentleman may perhaps change his opinion a little, if he comes across such delightful invitations as the following, which I have picked out from a daily paper :—"Wanted a teacher to coach up a 7th St. Student in Fort, either after 8 p. m. or in the morning. Pay Rs. 5. . . . . ." Surely, Sir, if they pay such giants' pay for coaching a seventh Standard boy, the coach himself needs to be a giant in coaching abilities. The only alternative conclusions are, either the present-day teachers are tremendously dull, or are tremendously hungry ! I prefer to believe the former.—Yours, &c.,

PAY ME LITTLE, PAY ME LONG.

EARTHQUAKE IN BOMBAY.

A LOCAL DISTURBANCE.

SLIGHT DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS.

For the first time for many years Bombay was, yesterday, the scene of an earthquake. Shocks of other disturbances have been felt here, but usually they are rather matter for record by the seismographs at Colaba than experiences for the ordinary inhabitant.

The Great Kangra Valley earthquake was scarcely felt, indeed, if at all, by anyone in Bombay, and yet it is recorded that the long waves which passed through the island raised the crust of the earth by as much as five feet. This was enough to indicate immediately that the disturbance was at some considerable distance. It is often the most common thing which is the counterpart of something of vast importance, and an earthquake finds its counterpart in the concentric waves which emanate from a stone dropped in water, commencing, with a tiny ripple and gaining size as they spread out. Thus it will be seen that the shortness of the waves which were recorded yesterday morning indicate clearly that the focus of the disturbance was at no great distance.

Mr. Moos, Director at the Government Observatory at Colaba, told a representative that judging from the records the disturbance was of a local character, and seeing that Bombay is placed off the known zone of disturbance, this makes it all the more remarkable. The movement was more pronounced in the vertical than in the horizontal direction, and though the actual disturbance amounted to only a fraction of an inch the waves were so short that had they been but a little more intense great damage might have resulted to property and probably in the congested quarter of the bazaar it would have involved loss of life. Fortunately the chief damage done was to the nerves of these who felt it, the greatest tremor seemingly being in the neighbourhood of Grant Road and near the Maidan corner at Dhobi-Talao where two houses had their walls cracked. Cracks were also made in the walls of the Esplanade Police Court and the De Lisle road police station, though apparently none of them are serious.

The disturbance commenced at about 7-19 Standard Time and was perceptible for nearly twenty seconds, though the records show that the tremors continued in milder form for some three quarters of an hour.

Considerable alarm was felt in the native town when the shaking of the floors and rattling of the windows led to a general belief that the houses were falling down on the inhabitants.

The photographic records, which are made of all disturbances, at Colaba, were in process of development yesterday and will, when ready, supply data by which to calculate the distance of the focus. The report that further shocks will be felt are, of course, but canards, as, in the first place, it is impossible to fortell a seismic shock and in the second it is extremely unlikely that a place so distant from the usual zone of disturbance will have a repetition of the shocks. It is a fact, however, that from some cause, which science has been unable to determine, the world is entering upon a period of great seismic activity and that shocks of a severe nature may be expected in many parts of the globe.

A correspondent yesterday writes :—This morning at about 7-20 o'clock, a sharp shock of earthquake of about half a minute's duration was experienced in parts of Bombay and Salsette islands. Though no serious damage is reported the shock was sufficiently alarming while it lasted. At Pali Hill houses oscillated and doors which were closed and bolted were shaken open. Articles placed on shelves were heard to rattle and chota-hazri tables, if not upset, were very nearly so, their contents being spilt on the trays. In several parts of Bombay, the effects were also felt.

Another account says :—An earthquake shock is reported to have occurred at about 7 A.M. yesterday morning when several of the walls of the chawl in Grant Road are reported to have cracked. On the first floor of the building at Dhobia Talao, where the Dhobie Talao Police are stationed, a crack in the form of the letter "E" is noticeable. These cracks are between the two windows of the front wall, but it is not known whether they have penetrated the whole wall or are only superficial. Cracks are also noticeable at the De Lisle Road Police Station. On the top floor of the Esplanade Police Court, in the quarters occupied by Inspector Bodley a crack 12 feet long is discernible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—You may hear from other sources of a distinct shock of an earthquake which was felt at Grant Road at about 7-15 or 7-20 this morning travelling from North to South. The shock was so great that a single cot almost rocked. Passengers in the train confirmed the shock occurring about the same time.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

Bombay March 26.

GALLANT RESCUE FROM DROWNING.

A COLABA INCIDENT.

MR. DARASHAW P. PALKHIWALLA forwards the following account of a rescue of drowning persons from the sea :—Last Friday morning at about 10-30 a. m., the residents of the Panday Sanatorium at Colaba heard a sharp shriek from the direction of the sea. On looking round it was discovered that a fisherman and a fisherwoman, both aged about twenty, were on the point of being drowned at a spot where the tide was very high at that hour. Without losing a moment, and unmindful of the danger to his own life, Mr. Burjorji Jamshedji Commissariatwalla who is an accountant at Messrs. Leach and Weborny, and who was then engaged in saying his prayers, at once jumped into the sea with his clothes. He also promptly called the by-standers to go with him to the rescue of the two helpless persons. His example was immediately followed by a Goanese cook named Gerald Pigarode, in the service of a Mr. Bhaya, an inmate of the asylum, and also by a Surtee hamal named Kika Bhaga. With some effort on the part of both Mr. Commissariatwalla and Gerald Pigarode they reached the spot where the woman was on the point of drowning. In a semi-conscious state she clung to Gerald, who freed himself from the woman's grip by allowing the sleeve of his banian, to which she clung, to be torn down. Mr. Commissariatwalla and the Surtee hamal, knowing the danger in which their comrade was, at once came to his rescue, and these three succeeded in finding the woman, and holding her by the hair of her head, dragged her to the shore. Here by the kindly assistance and medical aid rendered by Dr. Bharucha, the Surgeon in charge of the Sanatorium, and by Mr. M. N. Panday, who took great pains in reviving the life of the patients, they were warmed and sent under the care of the Police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where after partaking of some restoratives, the man was allowed to go home. The woman was detained for treatment for three days and was discharged from the hospital on Sunday evening. The soles of the feet of the three rescuers were bleeding badly with cuts sustained by their contact against the sharp rocks. The action taken by Mr. Commissariatwalla is promptly throwing himself into the sea and calling upon the bystanders to go with him, (so readily taken by Gerald Pigarrode and Kika Bhaga) is one to be highly commended and ought not to be passed over unnoticed by the public.

DEPARTURE OF SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY and staff comprising of Major Carr Glyn, Military Secretary, Captain A. A. Duff, A.-D.-C., and Captain Popham, A.-D.-C., left Bombay for Madras last night by the 9-30 Down Madras Mail. Captain H. Mayhell from Government House was present at the station.

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual prize distribution to the inmates of this Institution was held yesterday afternoon in its spacious compound at Grant Road, Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton presided.

Seats were provided for the President and the principal guests, of whom there was a large number present, on a dais specially erected and beautifully decorated.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chairman of the Committee of the Institution, in his opening remarks said :—

In September last, in pursuance, I presume, of the policy which the Government of India has of late years been actively pursuing with regard to all reformatory schools, namely, in every possible way obliterating the idea that a reformatory is a prison for juveniles, the Government of Bombay re-constituted the Managing Committee of this Institution. Formerly the chief Presidency Magistrate was "ex-officio" Chairman, and the other Presidency Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police, and the Inspector-General of Prisons were "ex-officio" members, of the Managing Committee. These "ex-officio" members though only a minority of a whole Committee gave—if I may so express it—a somewhat penal character to that body. That has now been entirely swept away. There are now no ex-officio members of the Committee, but Government nominates a chairman and five members of the committee who in their turn elect two other members, and the Sassoon Family also send representatives as members of the Committee. I should like to take this opportunity, of expressing my gratification that Government has been pleased to continue my connection with the school at a time when is, as I shall shortly point out, an important era in the history of institution. (Applause.) There are to-day 235 boys in the School. Since the 31st March last 76 boys, including 4 private apprentices have been discharged to make their way in the world and 85 boys, including 7 private apprentices, have been admitted. The maximum number we can receive is 230 boys and the Committee have frequently to decline to receive boys, both when Presidency Magistrates propose to send them, and also on the application of parents of guardians on account of want of accommodation I think that the frequent application that we receive for admission of private apprentices may be taken as some indication of the public opinion of the character of the training which this school provides. These applications have in most cases to be refused as the Committee consider that boys sent by Magistrates have a prior claim to admission. But when a boy has been admitted, under whatever circumstances, he is as once treated exactly as all the other boys—and by this I mean that he is not looked upon as a young criminal sent here for punishment, but as a boy who is to be put upon the right path and discharged, after serving his apprenticeship as a skilled workman, capable of earning a lucrative living and of being an useful member of society. To forward this object, the Committee have from time to time received valuable help from many friends, who have offered prizes for competition amongst the boys, and it is to distribute those prizes that we have gathered here this evening. (Applause). I do not propose to inflict upon you the dry details of an educational Inspection report. I will only refer very shortly to the facts which that report brings out in the examination in vernacular subjects 2 boys went up for examination in Mahratti, Standard III and both passed, both obtaining full marks for Mathmatics. In Standard III, 5 boys went up and 4 passed one failing in one subject. In Standard I all the boys who went up passed. In Gujarathi Standard II, 5 boys went up and 4 passed and in Standard I, 7 boys went up and 6 passed. The Deputy Educational Inspector reports very favourably on all these classes and also on the Infant classes. Five boys went up for the First Grade Art Examination at the Sir J. J. School of Art, one passed in all four branches of the examination and was awarded a first Grade Art certificate ; two passed in three branches ; one in two—branches ; and one failed altogether. The Inspector's report on the drawing classes is extremely satisfactory. The technical classes, which were inspected by Dr. Thomson of the College of Science, Poona, have also acquitted themselves with credit, but I think that the best proofs of the thoroughly practical training which the boys get here lie in the articles which are open here to your inspection—and purchase—and in the fact that many of the boys who practise after their discharge, the trades which they have been taught here have in many instances, not only readily obtained employment, but have also themselves attained positions which enable them to offer employment to their successors in the school on their discharge. This Ladies and gentlemen is, I think, a state of things which reflects considerable credit on the Superintendent, Mr. Thompson, who is shortly retiring after some 17 years' service as Superintendent, and on the small staff of teachers and masters especially when one considers the very raw material on which they have had to work, and the disadvantage under which that work has been carried on. As regards discipline, I need only say that the punishment book is almost blank for the past year. The health of the boys on the whole has been distinctly good, notwithstanding the unsuitability of the locality for such a school, and Dr. Cawasjee Pestonjee, the medical officer, who is now retiring after 27 years' service as such, is to be congratulated that there has been no death and no case of plague amongst the boys during the period under report. It is now 45 years since this Institution first, by the generosity of the Sassoon Family, opened its doors to the neglected and unfortunate children of Bombay, for some years past the Committee have been anxiously endeavouring to bring about the removal of the school to a site where there will be room for more boys, and when those boys will be able to live under conditions far more favourable to their physical and moral development. The questions of means has been stumbling block hitherto, but I am rejoiced to be able to announce that now the liberality of Government has enabled the Committee to secure a most suitable site, and I trust that you, Sir, who take so deep an interest in this school will be able to inform us that we may very shortly commence to erect the necessary buildings on the site with the full approval and the substantial aid of Government. But we still require aid from our friends, and that we shall get it I am confident. I feel sure that that honoured family, which has so long been associated with this Institution, and which is so well known not only in Bombay will again come forward and will celebrate the jubilee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution by the provision of such funds as may enable it under the changed conditions of to-day to continue with increased efficiency its mission of help to the children of Bombay. As a ground of this faith that is in it give me very great pleasure to announce that Mr. Jacob Sassoon opens the subscription list for the removal of the school with a munificent donation of ten thousand rupees, (applause).

The boys of the institution then gave a gymnastic display. They also recited Gujarati recitations welcoming the President, and after an instructive dialogue, concluded their programme with benedictory verses for the King-Emperor.

The President distributed prizes which were mostly in cash and medals to the successful boys. Amongst the prizes there were two from His Excellency the Governor.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton, in addressing the gathering said that he had listened to the remarks made by the Chairman of the Committee with great interest. He might say that the Government was very sensible of the debt cast upon them in providing an efficient administration of that school, and in bringing prominently before the public the educational side of that Institution. The boys were being trained to improve their future and it was hoped that the training they got there might be of service in making them their livelihood hereafter and when they left the school they might leave it with good reputation and that the boys' career that had brought them there might be completely eradicated. With that view, the Government had decided on the recommendation of the Committee, that more suitable premises should be obtained for the school, and for that they had arranged for an excellent site near Mahim, where, it was believed, the school would be altogether better located than it was at present. Mr. Slater had called attention to the fact that it was found necessary to refuse further admission to the school of the boys that were sent there by the Magistrates, but it was hoped that in the new premises that difficulty would be got over, and the larger the space they got there would be more time and attention given to different games to amuse them, so that the boys might always look back upon the happy days they spent at the school. It was impossible at present to say when the expected transfer of the building could be made possible, as still there were negotiations going on but he fancied that within two years they might expect to be removed to the new premises. Looking to the great liberality of the Sassoon family who founded that school some forty-nine years ago, and whose members, as mentioned by Mr. Slater, were still showing the same interest in its maintenance as they had hitherto done Bombay was indeed very much indebted to them. Enquiring about the career of the boys that left the school, he was told that many of them really got on very well with the training they had received there. They got employments in mills and other places where they went as ordinary citizens without reference to their past history. He was glad to hear that the health of the boys had been so good during the past year. It was very much to the credit of all concerned that they had achieved so much success in the face of many difficulties. Mr. Thompson was to be congratulated on his workshop, which he (the President) had visited before attending the meeting. He hoped it would be made possible hereafter to expand the work done in the workshop. There was a carriage factory maintained there some time ago, but for certain reasons that had to be stopped and now they manufactured only furniture. Besides that, the boys were going to the mills, but Government decided that the working hours were too long and that they must be reduced. At present, it had not been found possible to arrange for shorter hours, and the intention of the Committee was to move the boys from the mills altogether and find some other occupation for them. If the boys were employed in mills in two shifts per day, he thought, that would probably be a very good arrangement. In after life, he considered the work in the mills would be one of the most suitable employments for many of them. He was glad to hear of such a good report of the work done by the boys in their educational standard. They learnt at the Institution up to the third standard and the results of the examinations showed that they had been well taught and that their work was satisfactory. The prizes, they had gained were a source of great pleasure to them. Some of the prizes given by His Excellency the Governor were so large that the boys could hardly carry them away. In concluding his remarks, the President congratulated the Committee on the management in the past and wished them all success in the future. (Applause).

Mr. N. W. Kemp, proposing a vote of thanks to the President, said that the fact that he (the President) always took a warm interest in the working of the Institution was a matter of extreme gratification to all of them and especially to the Managing Committee.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim having seconded the motion, it was carried. After garlanding the President, the gathering dispersed.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE Philharmonic Society of Bombay gave a concert at the Town Hall last night, this being their eighteenth season. There was a fairly good house, and the vocalism was excellent throughout, thanks to the energy and discrimination of the presiding genius of the Society, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, who conducted, and himself opened the programme with Mr. G. E. Thomas and Mr. G. F. Hill in the trio "O Happy Fair" which was very creditably rendered. Miss G. Baker sang "My mother bids me bind my hair," and sang it very sweetly. Mr. G. E. Thomas followed and Miss E. Grogan had an opportunity of displaying her undoubted skill at the piano in Chopin's "Nocturne" (Op. 37 No. 2). The Hon. Mr. Scott who is Chairman of the Committee had the gratification of much applause for his effort, and Miss L. Hammett sang Loti's air "Purdicesti" with much tenderness and rythm. Mr. G. F. Hill was in excellent voice in the old familiar "Tis Jolly to Hunt," and then came the event of the evening, Cowen's "John Gilpin," in which a large number of ladies and gentlemen took part. Mr. Edgar Faulkner must have spared neither time nor trouble in bringing his large choir to such perfection in this by no means easy piece, for there was not a perceptible slip throughout and the whole effort was greatly appreciated by the audience. With such a galaxy of talent at his command Mr. Faulkner, who is nothing if not enthusiastic, should be able to bring his "Pupils" more opportunities of showing the musical public of Bombay what he and they can do.

AN HOUR OF ART AND MUSIC.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE J. J. SCHOOLS.

BOMBAY Society was in evidence last evening at the School of Art when quite a large number of well known people assembled at the invitation of the Principal to take tea and inspect an interesting collection of pictures and objects d'art while the band discoursed sweet music from the leafy environs of the building. Mr. Justice Scott sent a few small water-colour drawings, alongside of which was a charming view of a wind-swept pool on Dartmoor, a very clever work lent by Mr. R. A. Willis. Mr. Jasper Brett had hung a few drawings ; so had Mrs. Bowen. Her pictures included a couple of English cornfield pieces, with the rugged hedges of he British landscape in the distance recalling memories of England Home and Beauty. Mrs. Bowen's pictures were conspicuous for their subdued and stormy cloud effects. Colonel Olivier sent a few charming eastern scenes ; as also did Mr. Cecil Burns. Mr. Burns has a brush of his own. He believes in pronounced tints, and they are very effective, especially in his Mahableshwar pieces.

There was plenty to see in the way of China ware of various patterns and periods ; the English De Morgon pottery, with its curious Espano-Mooresque glazes and the De Morgon tiles attracting much attention. There were some pretty things in embossed leather and a couple of clever Hindu lads were stencilling away at some floral patterns in sober earnest. Quaint patterns in bejewelled weapons, trinkets and toilet articles in ivory of very delicate design, and a quantity of musical instruments of weird and warlike shape made up a museum of curiosities well worth visiting. Mr. A. Leslie explained the process of embossing leather, and Mr. Burns afforded information on the Indian stencilling referred to above, and what with the band and tea on the verandah and the prolific round of earthquake stones a very pleasant hour was spent.

CONTRACT FOR DELIVERY OF COTTON.

YESTERDAY, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, sitting at the High Court, delivered judgment in the suit of Champsi Parbat and others against Shridham and Company, in which the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 4,253, and interest from 29th March last. The plaintiffs' case was this : On 30th September 1903 the defendants agreed to sell to them 700 full-pressed bales of Sind-Punjab machine-ginned fine-cotton, deliverable in November 1903, at the rate of Rs. 180 per candy. Out of the 700 bales, 400 were delivered ; while 300 remained to be delivered. As the defendants were unable to deliver this balance, they agreed to pay Rs. 31 per candy as damages for breach of contract. Though plaintiffs had demanded the moneys from the defendants from time to time, the latter had failed to make the payment.

Shridham Gopinath submitted in his written statement that by reason of default committed by the plaintiffs in not joining Ramprasad Malchand, one of the partners in the plaintiffs firm, with whom the transactions in question were dealt with by the defendants, the suit was improperly framed. Ramprasad had cancelled the order so far as the 300 bales were concerned ; therefore, the defendants handed over to the plaintiffs a contract for the sale of 400 bales only, signed by their shroffs, the firm of Ravji Sankalchand.

His Lordship held that there was a cancellation of the order for 300 bales ; he, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, MARCH 23.

His Highness Sir Jasvanjisinji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the Raja Sahib, Sailana, returned from Indore camp yesterday. The meeting of Daly College Working Committee was held for two days, on the 19th and 20th. Rai Bahadur Nanakchandji was elected a member of the Working Committee to represent the Indore State during the minority of the present Maharaja Sahib, the Holkar. Graduate teachers are to be appointed in the College by open competition.

The following Chiefs took part in the deliberations of the Daly College Committee :—Their Highnesses the Maharaja Sahib Gwalior and Orchha, the Nawab Sahib of Jaora, the Raja Sahibs of Rutlam, Sailana and Sitamau, and the Raja Sahib of Dewas, Senior Branch. The meeting was presided over by the Honourable Major Daly, C.S.I., the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Mr. Waddington, the Principal, Mayo College, at Ajmer, also attended the meeting. He returned to Ajmer by the night train on the 20th.

ROYAL VISIT FUND.

THE meeting of the General Committee notified to be held to-day, is unavoidably postponed to Thursday, the 5th April next, at the same place and at the same hour.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Scotland Beaten.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR WALES.

TRIUMPHANT ARSENAL.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

On the ground of the Heart of Midlothians Club, at Tynecastle, Edinburgh, Wales gained a highly creditable victory over Scotland by two goals to nil. The ground was somewhat heavy, but, except for a rather trouble-some breeze which blew diagonally across the field, the conditions were excellent. A lot of interest was aroused by the fixture, fully 25,000 people witnessing the game. Wales won the toss but did not derive much advantage thereby, for the wind helped either side at different times. Some excellent work was done in the early stages by both teams, the Welshmen coming away with several individual runs, in which they exhibited smarter form than any of the Scottish team had so far shown. At length Stewart, the Scottish outside right, put in a lot of clever runs, but the Welsh defence was admirable, C. Morris and Blew playing at their top form from the very commencement. A feature of the play as the game progressed was the brilliant manner in which Evans, the Welsh outside left, centred. Three times he put the ball into the goal mouth when on the run, and Lot Jones also shot so well that Raeside had a lot of difficult work to do. Roose during this time being comparatively idle. Some loose play followed, and then Thomson stopped Evans very cleverly, and a little later started Fitchie on a run with a delightful pass. For a time, however, the Welshmen held the upper hand, Raeside on one occasion experiencing great difficulty in clearing. Shortly afterwards Fitchie for the first time flashed out with a clever piece of play, but though well taken up the Scottish attack failed to shake the opposing defence.

The first time Scotland were really dangerous was when Thomson passed across to the right wing. Wilson raced away and centred finely, but Quinn could only get his head to the ball, and Roose had a fairly easy clearance. Following this the crowd broke in, and a large number of spectators took up positions on the racing track. Fortunately, no police interference was necessary. At this stage the Scottish forwards seemed to be settling down to their game, but their work continued to be of a more or less disjointed character, and any danger that threatened the Welsh goal came chiefly from individual efforts by Wilson, Fitchie, and McFarlane. Roose, however, was easily capable of clearing the shots that came his way. On the other hand, the Scottish halves, having got together, prevented those bright, dashing runs of the Welshmen that had enlivened the early stages of the game, and the growing persistence of the home team became the dominating feature. With a sound Welsh defence acting as a counter to the combination of the Scottish forwards the teams crossed over without anything having been scored. When play was resumed the first noteworthy incident was a brisk rally by the Scotch forwards which ended in Fitchie almost getting through. The home pressure looked like lasting, and for a time the Welshmen were seldom far beyond the halfway line. The Welsh defence, however, was equal to all the demands made upon it, Roose being still the hero of the match. Fitchie, who up to this point had quite failed to do himself justice, had a splendid opening, but he failed to turn it to account.

Just when it seemed that the Welshmen would be content to act on the defensive, W. Jones broke away in clever style, and running on, sent in a fine shot. Raeside got his hands to the ball, which came to him with considerable force ; but he failed to hold it, and Wales secured the lead. This unexpected success put new life into the Welsh team, and with about a quarter of an hour to go the visitors obtained their second goal. A scrimmage in front of Raeside gave L. Jones, the centre, an opening which he cleverly turned to account, Scotland being thus two goals down. For the remainder of the game interest centred chiefly in the efforts of the Scotsmen to penetrate at Welsh defence, but this they failed to do, and a disappointing game ended in a win for Wales by 2 goals to 0. The feature of the Welsh display was the defence. Blew and Morris were equal to every call and Roose fully maintained his reputation as a goal-keeper. The half-backs were more equal than the Scottish line, of whom Thomson alone justified his selection, and of the forwards, the outsiders, W. Jones and Evans, and the centre, L. Jones, attracted most attention. Raeside in the Scottish goal was a failure, and neither of the backs rose to the occasion. Thomson, as has been said, stood out at half. None of the forwards reached the international standard on this occasion.

Exactly to what extent Woolwhich Arsenal are indebted to Tottenham Hotspur for their latest victory is a question which, happily, need not be discussed ; but an explanation of the sorry figure which the Birmingham team cut at Plumstead would not be complete without a reference to the fact that three days previously they had been engaged in a two hours' successful but exhaustive battle with the North London club. That battle had left its mark on the Birmingham club, and in consequence such stalwarts as Stokes, Wigmore, Beer, Green, and Mounteney had to stand out of Sturday's eleven. At the same time the all-conquering Arsenal (strictly original) fought without their cup left wing, T. E. Fitchie (who was assisting Scotland against Wales) and Templeton. Both teams, however ; are rich in reserve players, but Birmingham were undoubtedly handicapped in that their regulars were weary and positively footsore, whereas the Arsenal, having emerged scathless from their Sunderland triumph were as giants refreshed in comparison. Birmingham were so killed by the pace of the first half that they were three goals behind at the interval, and though the Arsenal eased considerably in the second half they added two more goals. Thus the result, a victory to Woolwich of five goals to nil, was exactly the same as against Sunderland, but the run of the game was in direct contrast to that of seven days previously. Then the Arsenal did not get into their stride until after the first half-hour. They started off with a bound, and had own the game by establishing a lead of three goals two minutes before they scored their first point against the Wearsiders. In other words, Woolwich obtained their first goal against Sunderland after thirty-two minutes' play and their third goal against Birmingham after thirty minutes' play.

The Arsenal were fortunate to catch their formidable opponents so completely out of gear, but it must not be assumed that the home team would have lost had Birmingham been at full strength. Woolwich are now a force to be reckoned with by the best eleven in the kingdom. For the first time for many weeks they played upon a light ground, which is most suited to their style. They were in such perfect health and training (for which credit is due to Trainer Dunmore) that they must have beaten any opposition on Saturday—even without Fitchie. Satterthwaite's slowness was very evident, but apart from it he played a strong, effective game, and, at the least, the shooting does not suffer when he is in the eleven. Neave I like better than Templeton despite his apparent physical frailty. He is more consistent and business-like than his more brilliant colleague. Freeman was the bustling, untiring, never-despair centre forward we have become accustomed to, and Garbutt was in his best form, but Colsman was the genius of the attack. Besides repeatedly supplying the other forwards with openings he was himself by far the most dangerous forward in front of goal, and Birmingham had not a man who could hold him. Celebrities occasionally off-days, but he plays so many good games for every disappointing one that the Arsenal can never leave him out. Of the half-backs, Hutchison and Mackenzie were superb both in attack and defence, but P. E. Bowie, whilst formidable in the latter quality was useless to his own forwards. Sands is without doubt a great protector, and is therefore valuable but his value ends there. His want of judgment is at times

quite ghastly. His work ends where that of men like Crawshaw, Forman, Needham, and Veitch begings. Luckily the Arsenal have feeders on each side of him and forwards who can fend for themselves.

The Birmingham players contrived to make a better fight of it in the second half, but they were themselves praying for the final whistle, whereas the Arsenal were merely wasting time. So lax did the home prayers become that the immense crowd became almost indignant in their demands for a better show. "Play up, the Reds" was a cry which must have sounded like a hue and cry to the beaten team, especially as Sharp had scored a fourth goal with a penalty kick within a minute of the resumption, this in punishment of a foolish action on the part of Dougherty, who had elbowed the ball on the goal line when Robinson's charge was in no immediate danger. It was a linesman's decision, for the referee (Mr. T. P. Campbell) did not see the offence, but there was no doubt as to Dougherty's indiscretion.

The other four points were much more convincing. First, at the end of seventeen minutes, Coleman hooked the ball back from the goal line to Satterthwaite, whose shot gave Robinson no possible chance. Eight minutes later Garbutt followed Coleman's example after beating Dougherty in the corner and this time Freeman steered the ball into the net. The half hour was just expiring when bulky Satterthwaite forced himself past Hartwell and Glover. In doing so he placed the ball too far forward, and it appeared as if Robinson, by running out, might have got to it first, but he clung to his line, and Satterthwaite regaining possession met with his second success. The first two points were pretty in comparison. The last goal of all was however by far the most picturesque. Neave had beaten Glover in fine style, but his centre curled back towards midfield. Coleman, however, cleverly trapped the ball, and dribbling past Hartwell and Bidmead he shot magnificently on the run and Robinson, with a complete view of the ball, was hopelessly beaten. In addition, the Birmingham goal underwent many narrow escapes, the shooting of the Arsenal forwards again being wonderfully good. Probably ten shots reached Ashcroft, but not one of these threatened any danger.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kursondass Chabildas disposed of the application made by Haji Noor Mahomed Kassim for the restoration to him or his Solicitors Messrs Mulla and Mulla of certain diamonds seized under a search warrant issued at the instance of Dharamdas Zhimbai. Mr. Chunilal H Setalwad, barrister-at-law, with Mr. F. Oliviera, pleader, appeared on behalf of Dharamdas, while the applicant Haji Noor Mahomed was represented by Mr. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Mulla and Mulla. It appeared that on the 12th instant, the Court was applied to by Mr. Dharamdas for a warrant against his partner Laxmidas Nagardas, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a packet of diamonds valued at Rs. 10,700. The packet of diamonds it was alleged was obtained by Dharamdass from the firm of Hathibai Mayabhoy, brokers in diamonds and jewelry on 26th February 1906 on approval for his own firm and handed over to Luxmidas to be shown to customers. A warrant was subsequently applied for by Dharamdas on the ground that Luxmidas had either absconded or had concealed himself without accounting for the packet of diamonds. A search warrant was applied for by Dharamdass against Haji Noor Mahomed for the seizure of the diamonds worth Rs. 10,700. The warrant was granted and executed the following day at Noor Mahomed's "pehdi," but the packet was not recovered. On the 17th another search warrant was applied for and executed when several packets of diamonds said to be worth about Rs. 18,000 were seized and in connection with these packets the present application was made.

Mr. Davar urged that his client's credit in the market would suffer in consequence of the warrants being executed at his place of business and that he was a very rich man worth about ten lakhs and further that he was a Justice of the Peace.

His Worship in disposing of the application remarked that Mr. Davar had failed to point out any section of the Criminal Procedure Code under which he made the application. The Court declined to make an order as suggested, but ordered the return to the applicant of some of the ornaments seized.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

Draws for the Markers' Open Singles,

Jehangir Merwanjee (Jodhpore)	15—15		
Chintaman Dass (Calcutta)	4—11—9	To be played off on Wed. 28th at 3-30 p m.	
Manekjee Merwanjee (Bangalore)	8—18—15		
	—15		
Maneckjee Dhunjeebhoy (Mhow)	15—14—6		
	—8		To be played off on Sat. the 31st at 3-30 p m.
Kalee Charan (Allahabad)	To be played off on Tues. 27th at 3-30 p m.		
Hormusjee Merwanjee (Bombay)		To be played off on Thur. 29th at 3-30 p m.	
M Baliah (Mysore) ...	To be played off on Tues. 27th at 4 p m.		
Pudumjee Merwanjee (Poona)			

Draws for the Markers' Handicap Doubles.

Jamsetjee Merwanjee (Bombay) Chintaman Dass (Calcutta)	—2	To be played off on Wed. 28th at 4 p m.	
Padamjee Merwanjee (Poona) Kalee Charan (Allahabad)	—		
Manekjee Merwanjee (Bangalore) Hormusjee Merwanjee (Bombay)	+1	To be played off on Thur. 29th at 4 p m.	To be played off on the 30th at 3-30 p m.
Jehangir Merwanjee (Jodhpore) M Baliah (Mysore) ...	Scratch		

The following is the draw for the Mixed Double Handicap.

One Gentleman and One Marker.

vs.

One Gentleman and One Marker.

Capt J G Greig & Chintamandas D (Calcutta)	— 4	To be played off on	
vs			
Mr A C W Fosbery & Hormusjee (Bombay)	Scr		
Capt A Stiffe & Jehangir Modhepore)	Scr		
vs			
Mr F C Harrison & Kalleh an (Allahabad)	Scr		
Major C E Baynes & Pudumji (Poona)	Scr		
vs			
Mr P M D Sanderson & Manockji (Mhow)	Scr		
Mr Bremner & Manockji (Bangalore)	Bye		

The Date will be fixed hereafter.

On the 1st April at 4 p.m. there will be a Match between the Winner of the Singles Tournament and Jamsetjee Merwanjee, the Champion of the World, the latter giving points to be fixed hereafter.

Season Ticket..... Rs. 10 each
Daily Ticket ..... „ 2 „
Final Match ..... „ 5 „

A. C. W. FOSBERY,
Hon.-Secy. Racquets.

THE BOHRA COMMUNITY AND THEIR GADI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Bohra Community forms an important element of the mercantile population of this Presidency. They belong to the Shiah Sect of the Mahomedan religion. They are, as a rule, sober, a polite and peaceful people. They staunchly adhere to the tenets of their faith. They are not very litigious and they invariably have their social and religious difficulties solved by their Religious Head, whose orders are taken as final. It would be interesting to know about this religious Head, especially at a juncture when the seat had become vacant by the demise of the last holder and is very recently filled up by his new successor. The new appointment was received by the Bohra Community in India and outside India with universal approval. This Religious Head is styled the Mullanji Saheb, and his full tittle is "His Holiness the Mullanji Saheb Syedna Moulana." As the medium of spiritual elevation and salvation of his followers, the Mullaji Saheb should be a learned Arabic scholar and thoroughly conversant with the tenets of his faith. As the chief arbitrator of the social affairs of the Bohras, the Mullaji Saheb should be honest, impartial and cool tempered and thus hold a strong control over his followers and command respect and veneration. As nothing has come at yet before the public about the history of this high personage and his connection with the British Government, I give a short chronological sketch. At present the chief seat of this High Priest of the Shiah Sect in India, is Surat. The first mission was started from Egypt towards the end of the 10th century of the Christian Era to Yemen (in Arabia); from thence Deputies and missionaries were sent to India and they having succeeded in propagating their religion in Sindh, Gujarat and the Deccan, they established their first seat in Ahmedabad. In 1056, the seat was shifted to Jamnagar owing to the friendly attitude of the Raja of that State towards the then High Priest who was a native of that place.

In 1150, the seat was transferred to Ujain, where the High Priest was treated with great respect by the Holkar and Sindhia Maharajas, and in 1193, it was transferred to Burhanpur.

In Hijri 1200 Syedna Yusuf Najimuddin became the High Priest and he selected Surat as the chief seat and from that time till now Surat has been the chief seat of the High Priest.

In 1232, Syedna Izzuddin rose to the rank of High Priest. At this time Surat was under the Government of the British East India Company and Lord Elphinstone was Governor. The latter's bungalow was looted and with other valuables all Government records were carried off. His Lordship asked for the help of the Deputy of the High Priest stationed at Bombay, and through his exertions four cartloads of Government records were recovered. For this service the High Priest was offered a Jagir and the personal distinction of being raised to the rank of Sardar. But both offers were declined by the High Priest who requested his Lordship to show the same favor to his people as was done by his predecessors.

Ever since then the Representatives of the Honourable East India Company made it a rule to pay the first visit to the High Priest or his Naib on occasion of their visit to Sirdars and native gentlemen of position. The friendship that existed between the High Priest of the Bohras and the British Government was permanently strengthened. Among other instances may be mentioned Mr. Rower and Sir John Malcolm, who had frequent communications with Izzuddin and Zanuddin. When Sir John Malcolm visited Surat, he paid a visit to Zanuddin, the then High Priest and asked him if he had any favor to ask from the British Government. In 1240, the Government of Bombay, conferred a distinction on him by giving him a seat in the Legislative Council.

In recognition, however, of this service and on account of the peaceful pious habits of successive Mullajis and their loyal and law-abiding tendencies, His Holiness Syedna Moulana Abdul Kadar Nazimuddin was made First Class Sardar in 1866 A. D. He was also exempted from the operation of the Arms Act as well as from personal appearance in Civil Courts.

The same honours were extended to His Holiness Syedna Moulana Abdul Husein Hoosamooddin, successor of Abdul Kadar and upon the deceased Mullaji Saheb Syedna Moulana Buranuddin Saheb.

EDUCATION IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 25.

It will interest some of your numerous readers to know that one more educational benefaction has just come forth from the hands of a young and energetic member of the Dasa Porwad Vanik Community. Mr. T. N. Malvi M. A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, has been pleased to give the handsome amount of Rs. 30,000 to a well-managed, but inadequately-equipped, school in Surat, the city of his birth. It speaks volumes in praise of Mr. Malvi that he recognised the urgent need of this private institution and met the same in a spirit of such large-hearted philanthropy. The Surat English High School has been in existence for some eighteen years. It has secured "highly creditable" results in the University Matriculation Examination, and has been well spoken of by many competent to pronounce on the merits of an educational institution, including the Government Inspectorial Staff. The school has, at present, more than 350 students on the roll, including Parsees and Mahomedans, a fact which shows that the good work done by it is appreciated by the different races inhabiting the city. Mr. Malvi accordingly deserves the warm thanks of the public of Surat and a grateful appreciation at the hands of all sympathizers of education by private enterprize in India. "The youth of a nation are the trustees of its posterity," and the proper training of these is a question of vital importance to a people. Whoever undertakes this interesting but arduous task has to cope with various difficulties, those of a financial nature being painfully evident, and the hand that contributes towards lightening the labour of such a worker, to howsoever small an extent, is entitled to the abiding gratitude of the people. Mr. Chunilal G. Shah, the zealous and indefatigable Head Master and proprietor of the school, justly deserves to be congratulated on his obtaining this material support for his "magnum opus," and the generous donor may as well be congratulated on his having placed Mr. Shah's institution in a position to keep pace with the advance that is for some time taking place in primary and secondary education. It was perhaps our late Viceroy who said that "good Colleges cannot be expected without good schools," but good schools are not possible without adequate funds, and Mr. Malvi may justly delight in his having contributed to place on a permanent footing at least one school which would have, long ago, been all but good, but for its financial difficulty. If as a result of this financial help, a sad want like that of a play-ground be soon supplied, if the school attains in the near future a standard of efficiency if not superior, at least equal, to some of the excellently-managed model schools of the Presidency, Mr. Malvi's munificent gift would go a long way in furthering the noble cause of education in Surat, and in enabling the school to begin, in the words of the learned Vice Chancellor, "possessing an importance and exercising an influence" in preparing boys for the battle of life—a battle that is becoming keener and keener in modern India.

MR. ELIOT CRAWSHAY-WILLIAMS, formerly known in Simla when a subaltern in the Royal Artillery as a promising recruit for the A. D. C., has been appointed Assistant Private Secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Hornby Road, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The Directors' report stated:—

"Your Directors beg to lay, before you, the audited balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts of the three mills of your Company, for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1905. You will be much pleased to notice from them, that the profits of your Company, have been very satisfactory. The result for the six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1905, has been as follows:—Profits of the Manockjee Petit Mill Rs. 4,29,832-2-76, Profits of the Dinshaw Petit Mill Rs. 4,32,640-1-66, Profits of the Bomanjee Petit Mill Rs. 2,31,962-3-78, total Rs. 9,94,436-0-20. —Balance of the previous six months ended 31st December 1904, Rs. 0,(51-0-57, Total Rs.10,00,487-0-77. From this sum your Directors have set aside to machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 2,00,000, reserve fund account Rs. 1,00,000, building depreciation fund account Rs. 75,000, remuneration fund account Rs. 15,000, total Rs. 4,50,000, and they have declar d an ad-interim dividend for the period on the 3009 1-2 shares held by the public at the rate of Rs. 15 per share which absorbed the sum of Rs. 4,51,167-2—Rs. 9,61,187-2, leaving the balance of Rs. 19,299-2-77. The result, for the second half-year from 1st July to 31st December 1905, has been as follows:—Profits of the Manockjee Petit Mill Rs. 6,99,064-3-12, profits of the Dinshaw Petit Mill Rs. 3,91 883 1-31, profits of the Bomanjee Petit Mill Rs. 3,17,802-1 79, total Rs. 14,15,750-2-22, balance as above of the previous six months Rs, 99,299-2-77, total Rs. 15 15,050-0-99. From this sum your Directors have set aside to machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 3,40,000, building depreciation fund account Rs. 75,000, reserve fund account Rs. 75,000, remuneration fund account Rs. 30,000 total Rs. 5,20,000, leaving the balance of Rs. 9,95,050 0 99 From this sum, your Directors recommend you to sanction the declaration of a dividend, for the last six months, ended 31st December 1905, at the rate of Rs. 225 per share which, will absorb, on the 3009 1/2 shares held by the shareholders, the sum of Rs 8,12,137-2-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,82,912-2-99 to be carried over to the current half year's account. You will observe from the balance-sheet that your Directors transferred the 440 1-2 unallotted shares which were held in the share purchase account to the capital account, which they have done under legal advice, and that the capital account of your Company now stands at Rs. 30,09,500 being the par value of 3009 1-2 shares held by the shareholders. Your Directors may mention that in your Manockjee Petit Mill at Tardeo 354 new looms have been put up to replace 354 old looms which have been rejected and the total looms in this mill are 1808; and in your Dinshaw Petit Mill, 243 new additional looms, with their preparatory machinery, are being added which will make a total of 1110 looms in this mill. They may also mention that, for your Bomanjee Petit Mill, the spindles and the 200 looms with their preparatory machinery and the engine boilers and gearings, which were alluded to in your last report have all arrived and with the exception of the engine, boilers and gearings have been already fitted up. It is hoped that the new engines will be ready for work in the middle of May next. The total looms to this mill will be 1,101. Two of your Directors Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settana and Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint 2 auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration."

The Chairman proposed, seconded by Mr. Eduji Nasarvanji Seona, that the report and the accounts be adopted, approved, and confirmed.

Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai proposed as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Chunilal Bhagwandas Nanavati, that in addition to the dividend recommended by the Board, a bonus of Rs. 25 per whole share and Rs. 12 1-2 per half share, be given to the shareholders, and that the rest of the report and accounts be adopted.

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition carried by a large majority.

A dividend for the six months ended 31st December 1905, at the rate of Rs. 225 per share was declined. Mr. Eduji Nasarvanji Setna and Mr. Dady Nasarvanji Dady, who retired by rotation, were re-elected Directors of the Company, Messrs Bapuji Pestonji Wadia and Nasarvanji Sorabji Jamsetji were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 700 each, the accounts to be audited half-yearly. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the Chairman of the Board, the Directors, Agents and the Principal officers of the Company for their able management of the affairs of the Company. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE SARASVATI MILLS.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Dean Lane, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Chairman of the Board of directors, presiding. The Directors' report stated:—

"Your Directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1905. The year under review has been characterized by a steady and increasing demand for Indian yarns in the China markets and comparatively lower rates for cotton thus giving a wider margin of profit. Your Company's productions have been sold up to September, 1905, at fairly remunerative prices and your Directors hope to be able to show similar results for the current year. The debentures of the value of Rs. Three lacs have been all paid off with interest on the 5th September, 1905, and the property mentioned in the trust-deed of the said debentures has been duly reconveyed. Your agents have finally given up Rs. 47,942-13-6, out of their commission of Rs. 55,142-13-6, on condition that the said amount be carried to the depreciation of machinery account which proposal your Directors have accepted with thanks. It will be seen from the audited accounts that the total earning for the year is Rs. 1,89,569-8-8, out of which your Directors have already disposed of the following amounts viz. carried to depreciation of machinery Rs. 47,942-13-6, and Rs. 65,307-7-8, towards wiping of the last year's debit balance of profit and loss account, making upla total of Rs. 1,14,250 5 2 and leaving balance of Rs. 63 312-1-6 which they now propose to distribute as follows:—Dividend at 10 per cent per annum Rs. 62,500-0-0 carry forward to next year's account Rs. 3,819-1-6 total Rs. 66,319-1-6 Your Directors had ordered out 12 new flat cards to replace old ones and they are all working satisfactorily now. Two of the Company's Directors Mr. Premchand Roychand and Mr. Madhavdas Trimbuck retire in accordance with clause (85) of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election. Your Directors regret to record the sad death of Mr. Hormusji M. Coongar. He was connected with the Company for many years and in him your Directors have lost a useful colleague. The mill buildings, machinery, stock in process have been insured against fire for Rs. 13,71,000. Your Directors had also insured the profit and fixed charges of your mill against stoppage by fire upto 23rd February 1906 for £17,186 with Messrs Lloryds & Co. in London. They have renewed the said insurance for a further period of one year and hope you will approve of the same. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the year 1906 and to fix his remuneration."

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share free of income-tax, was declared. Mr Kikabhoy Premchand was elected a Director in place of the retiring director, Mr. Premchand Roychand, who had declined to act. The retiring Director, Mr. Madhavdas Trimbuck, was re-elected. Mr. Manmohandas Davidas was appointed an Auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 100. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the agents for having voluntarily given up Rs. 47 942-13-6 out of their commission. The best thanks of the shareholders were voted to the retiring Director, Mr. Premchand Roychand for his valuable assistance to the Board. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Tuticorin from Colombo on Saturday morning. He proceeded to Madura on that day, spending there the whole of the afternoon and part of Sunday. His Royal Highness arrives at Trichinopoly on Sunday afternoon, and is expected in Madras on Tuesday morning, halting at Tanjore for a few hours "en route." The Grand Duke is accompanied by Rittmeister Baron von Fritsch, A.-D.-C., and four Europeans. The South Indian Railway Company has placed the Governor's Saloon at the disposal of His Royal Highness and every arrangement is being made to make His Royal Highness's visit a pleasant and agreeable one. The Grand Duke is reported to be an ardent sportsman and sightseer.

EAST AND WEST.

IN a clever article on the gulf between Eastern and Western minds, "Jasmine Sims" writes in the "Parsi":—

The answer to this question may, it is hoped, be found in the fact that the two races represent in themselves two distinct or contrary moulds of mind. To make this statement clear it may be explained that according to the famous French physchologist M. Ribot—human beings are mentally well or ill-endowed in proportion to their faculty of paying attention to the phenomena around them. For scientific purposes, humanity may therefore be broadly divided according to Ribot into two classes (a) Those endowed with the faculty of Spontaneous attention, and (b) those who in addition to Spontaneous attention, have developed the faculty of Voluntary attention.

In the case of those endowed with spontaneous attention alone or those that possess a very meagre capacity for voluntarily exercising their mind, attention is aroused only by such phenomena or incidents, as involuntarily arrest attention, such as a noise, a novel sight or something to be secured or avoided. This process is part of the natural instinct, and is a faculty which in nowise assists the mind to concentrate itself on the causes of things, or to investigate into the How or the Why of that which involuntarily arrests its attention.

Between this class—represented by the most backward among the human race—and the races who excel in the art of exercising voluntary attention, there are infinite gradations, but even a very superficial examination will suffice to show that the Asiatic, "in the bulk," has still not sufficiently developed his faculty of "voluntary attention" so as to be on an equal footing with his more highly developed western confrere in whom—also taken in the bulk—the faculty of paying voluntary attention has, especially during the past century, been developed to the highest degree compatible with mental equilibrium and hence the two people are, generally speaking, endowed with two distinct, or contrary moulds of mind. In the one, (the white race) the cerebral convolutions the existence of which can alone confer the faculty of exercising "voluntary attention," are highly developed, while in the other (the Asiatic races) it is still in an embryonic stage, or is only partially developed among the bulk of the people.

The cause of the non-development of this faculty of exercising voluntary attention among Eastern people may be traced to the climate and the religions of the East, but yet the fact remains that it has handicapped them in all the broader aspects of life, as compared with the West.

Among Eastern people, without any exception, the doctrine of Fatalism permeates and governs every phase and walk of life. It teaches that not a leaf can fall from a tree except by the decree of Fate, and no matter what you may do, everything that is to happen will happen as pre-ordained by Fate. If a house is burnt and human lives are lost, those endowed with spontaneous attention alone, will not attempt to search for the cause in defective exits, and barred windows, but will, owing to an inexplicity for the exercise of the higher activities of the faculty of attention, simply content themselves by uttering the lip-worn phrase "Naseeb ka bath hai," and give up the matter as not being their, but Heaven's business. If thousands of apples were to drop from the trees every year for thousands of years in the presence of thousands of meditating Sadhus and Sanyasis, it is quite conceivable that they would eat the apples, or continue their meditations unmindful of the occurrence, since they lack the faculty of "voluntary attention," but it was left to a Western mind to perform the stupendous and sublime feat of evolving the "law of gravitation" from a similar incident, while another has called into existence the steam engine by watching a kettle boil.

This exactly illustrates the difference between voluntary and spontaneous attention and provides typical examples of the progress which the French Revolution helped so considerably to accelerate among Western people.

There is a wholesome hatred among Western people of all futile introspection in practical life, and their brain palpitates with the only energy that can be really called divine, the energy to learn and advance, to love and to attain, and raise higher the level of culture and civilisation.

In contract to this, we find among the Eastern nations, an apathy and a contented contemplativeness that regard all the phenomena of life with unconcern. All is Maya, Delusion, only the spiritual is true, and even in the realm spiritual the curiosity to unfathom the mystery of existence is overpowered by the belief that the ancient sages have solved the riddle of the universe, and that where they have rested satisfied it would be profiless for lesser mortals to search further. This all pervading doctrine of contentment and resignation to Fate's unknown decree chills all ambition, taints all inward growth, and obsesses its votaries with a sense of dismal helplessness.

Hence we see that instead of evolving from the sublime maxims bequeathed to them by Manu, Budha, and other great sages and philosophers, anything in the shape of practical psychology, it has been left to Western savants to scientifically expound the mysteries of the human mind, and from its study to formulate established laws. That Asia has produced a certain number of philosophers and geniuses only accentuates the fact of the absence among its people of the creative and inventive genuis, or in other words of voluntary attention of a high order. We see that the East has discovered gunpowder, to be conquered with it by the West. It has dabbled in the truths of Astronomy, only to be taught it more fully later on by the white race; it has perfected cloth weaving by the hand loom and many in its turn is to be swallowed up by the introduction of the power loom.

Where is the progress in inventive genius of Eastern people in matters of practical life? In medical science we find that while the West has evolved painless and antiseptic surgery of a highly scientific nature, and found out the true causes of most of the ills that flesh is heir to, the East still clings to ancient methods. In the matter of dress the Eastern races are still as primeval as they were thousands of years ago, as is shown by their rigid adherence to out-of-date costumes. They prefer squatting on the floor and sleeping and eating regardless of furniture, and are in fact when taken in the bulk, as primitive in their habits as they were ages ago.

Between races divided by such a wide psychical chasm, real Communism can be as little executed as uniformity of speed between a steamboat and a Sailing vessel.

So we come to the conclusion that the great difference between the races has its origin in the plain fact that the cerebral convolutions forming the vehicle for voluntary attention and in this term is included the capacity for ambition, for ingenuity research and scientific enquiry, are very poorly developed in the Eastern people.

The foregoing remarks are not of course, made in reference to the people of India alone, but apply to all Eastern people, except in some respect to the Japanese, who are advancing to the front rank among the nations as a great World Power. What is there, we may ask, that prevents China, Persia, Turkey, Siam and other countries from coming into line with modern civilization? Surely no outward pressure. Their apathy and degeneration are attributable solely to the inevitable consequences of continuing to cherish a fatalistic doctrine—namely, the non-development of the power of exercising "Voluntary attention."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort (Southern and Esplanade ...	2	7	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	37	25	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pamanwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	47	44	64
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	14	10	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	33	32	84
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	4	13
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	12
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	13	25
Total.....	139	133	281
Total plague deaths to date ...	308,230	2,033,700	
Same date last year	113	105	215

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
5	4

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The Kaiser's silver wedding has again brought his masterful figure into public view. The best characterisation of him I ever heard (writes a correspondent) was from French lips:—"C'est un ouragan de personnalite" (he is a hurricane of personality). I have it on good authority that his manner towards those high-placed officials with whom he is brought into close contact is breezy, not to say stormy and I remember the reason given for the abrupt retirement of a Minister some time ago. The latter was reading report in a slow, pedantic manner when the Kaiser lost his temper and, staping on the floor, shouted: Mehr Dampf, Herr Minister. (More steam, sir.) The poor gentleman was so terrified that he at once resigned.

One should always take care in Germany not to speak disrespectfully of the Kaiser (adds our correspondent), for everywhere in Germany one lives under police supervision, and the number of things forbidden is apt to make one nervous. Two years ago I was seeking an exit from the grounds of the Charlottenburg Palace, near Berlin, and taking a short cut, came to a chain stretched across the path. I strode over it, and immediately two sentinels hurried up. They stormed at me in German, but I pretended not to understand, so I was led off to an officer who knew enough English to make me understand that I had to go half a mile out of my way instead of crossing the chain to get to where I was at first. I shall never forget the thunderstruck tone in which the sentinel reported my audacity:—Er hat sogar die Kette uberschritten! (He has actually stepped over the chain.)

Three hundred years ago Edmund Waller was born, the poet who immortalized an ancestress of Mr. Winston Churchill. As the lover of Sacharissa as he named Lady Dorothy Sidney, he catcht at love and filled his arms with bay. Notwithstanding the poetry the lady proved obdurate, and married Henry Spencer, Earl of Sunderland. From this union springs in direct male descent Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill. Charles Spencer, Sacharissa's grandson, married Anne, second daughter of the great Duke of Marlborough and their second son succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his aunt, Marlborough's eldest daughter, thus becoming the first Duke of Marlborough of the house of Spencer.

An anonymous correspondent has amusingly strong views about the dogfish. He writes:—I was horrified to read that certain Cornish local authorities are trying to popularise dogfish (or devilfish) as an article of food, and had approved of the change of name from dogfish to flake. Having seen these "fish" caught and having studied the loathsome creatures, I solemnly believe that they are deadly sea snakes, and as poisonous as the cobra. I never met with a fisherman who had dared to partake of one. One day off the Welsh coast I saw many captured but no other fish came to hand. Dudgel and knife made little impression on them, and they wriggled and travelled just like serpents, following the men about the deck like dogs. An aged fisherman once said, "It's the only fish that follows you with its eye." And that that is the evil eye I am fully persuaded. Pages might be filled, but I will simply implore your readers not to touch the nucleon thing. Call it flake or by any other name, 'twould taste as sweet and prove as deadly as what it really is, viz: the devilfish.

In presenting to each of the judges of assize a gold Jacobus as dagger-money the Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne as keeping up a custom which goes back for many generations. It is no longer necessary for judges who have to travel to Carlisle or anywhere else to provide themselves with arms against the gentlemen of the road. But Newcastle, which loves to combine the old and the new, has retained the custom of supplying money as if it were. A curious point is that the value of the gift is steadily increasing. A Jacobus in good condition is now becoming somewhat rare, and if all the judges were to treasure these gifts—as some of them undoubtedly do—a corner in them would be within the bounds of possibility. As it is the coin has gone up very much in value, and there were murmurs in Newcastle as long as twenty years ago that its price was becoming prohibitive.

I was much amused, writes a correspondent, by the native comments of an American who was standing next me in the crowd watching the opening of Parliament. They expect, he explained to his companion, that the new Labour Party will make Parliament more spry, but what they want is up-to date methods. Every time a division is taken the members have to file out into the lobbies to record their votes, and the job isn't done under a quarter of an hour. If I were one of the Whips I would make them hustle, and should keep a time-table to show what member recorded his vote quickest, and was back again in his seat. His companion objected that the dignity of the British Parliament would not tolerate such proceedings. Wa'al, then my neighbour rejoined I should introduce a perpetually moving platform, which would take them out past the ballot box, and round into the House again. This proposal also was vetoed, but the American was not to be beaten, and finally suggested that each seat and every room should be provided with electric buttons which, if pressed once, recorded Aye and if pressed twice recorded No, and the totals should be automatically added up upon another receiving machine in the lobbies. There is really no reason why the American's idea, which is not all new should not be adopted.

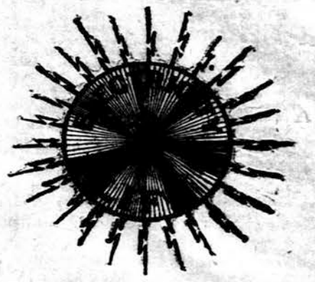
A real navvy lives a life sufficiently removed from that of other men to make his way of looking at things as fresh and interesting as that of a sailor. I travelled with one the other day (writes a correspondent of a home contemporary) who had left one 'job' and was seeking another. He said he fear of joining the unemployed, however. I shall go to B——, he said, an, arsk if he can put me on. He'll say, Where were you larst? Tell him, 'Oh! how long? Seven week. Ah, Then he'll tell me to start, you know. They knows yer; they know if yer any good to them or not.

In Tokyo the newspaper most widely read is the Hochi Shimbun (the Bulletin News), which sells 200,000 copies daily. The Hochi is the great Opposition journal, the organ of the more influential of the Elder Statemen. Then there is the Jiji Shimpo the Nichi Nichi the Kokumin, and the Asahi of Tokyo, all with circulations of between 50,000 and 120,000. The Kokumin is the Government organ, and it will be remembered writes Mr. Yasajiro Ishikawa, editor of the Hochi Shimbun, in an article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger) that when peace was singed the angry inhabitants of Tokyo, enraged at its attitude and acquiescence with the peace treaty, attacked the offices and nearly caused a serious outbreak.

According to this navvy's account there is a social law of mutual aid among navvies that is worth much private thrift. A chap wouldn't do their job unless he were goodnatured (he explained to our correspondent). We're supposed to be good-natured among our own clarss, you know if a navvy wants a night's shelter or something to eat we're supposed to give it him. An' we expects the same back. If a man come wivout money we pay a shilling each—when he have it; I've paid as much as twenty-one shilling in one week; I've paid more'n I've earned sometimes. He appreciated the strenuous life for its own sake, it appeared, for at one big 'job' he was on they made him into a policeman, but he "chucked" it because there wasn't enough to do! I'd sooner be shifting muck than anything, he continued, if I have to chuck it up as high as a house,

Sussex can coast many striking examples both lay and clerical, of longevity, but one of the most striking is the career of the Rev. Edward Boys Elliman, who died on February 22. Born three months after the Battle of Waterloo, he graduated from Witham College, Oxford, with a first class in Mathematics and a fourth in Litera Humaniores, as B.A. in the year after Queen Victoria's accession, and M.A. in 1840. In 1838 he became curate of Berwick, a pretty little down village near the ancient smuggling capital of Sussex, Alfriston, and within sight of Firle (pronounced Farrell) Beacon and the Long Man of Wilmington, two well-known points on the Sussex Downs between Lewes and Eastbourne. He left this curacy in 1844 for the vicarage of Wartling, a village just south of Hurstmonceux, but returned to Berwick in 1846 to be the father of a flock ranging probably between 200 and 150 souls, for the extraordinary term of sixty years. Berwick church, situated on a gentle mound, looks over cornfields to Alciston on another, and a little north towards Selmeston (pronounced Simson), where last year died Parish, the author of the famous Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect. Counting in the six years of his curacy, Mr. Elliman ministered in Berwick for sixty-six years. Mr. Lucas records that a former rector should it not be vicar?—has a memorial in Berwick Church, which claims that his name speaks all learning humane and divine, and that his memory is precious both to the Muses and the Graces. It should not be difficult to make a telling and true inscription to the memory of the Rev. Edward Boys Elliman.

MEDICAL ELECTRICYIT



WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR OTHERS CAN BE DONE FOR YOU!

You certainly feel that you are not the man you should be, that you lack life's principal element nerve-force. Then why not ask my advice? Judge by what it has done for others:—

GYA:
12TH SEPTEMBER 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

DEAR SIR,

For the benefit of suffering humanity, I deem it my duty to give publicity to my experience with your wonderful appliance.

I suffered from Spermatorrhœa for about 4 or 5 years, tried all sorts of medicine, all of which failed to do me any good. I then got your HERCULEX, and by using it according to your directions, I am glad to say that I am now entirely cured. It has put new life into me, and the benefit it has done to my nervous system is simply marvellous. The belt has also cured me of my habitual constipation and put all other organs in proper working order. I strongly recommend it to everybody.

Thanking you for all the interest shown in my case.

I am, yours truly,
(Sd.) JUGESHWAR LALL,
ZAMINDAR.

Do not procrastinate. The little ills of today become the big ones of to-morrow. All consultations are free. If you cannot call, my interesting works on Electrical treatment will be mailed you free on receipt of your name, and address.

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DR. A. T. SANDEN,
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"I had a very severe lung trouble and was so weak that I could scarcely walk about or talk. All my friends believed I could never get well. I then began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and immediately felt an improvement. It took only two bottles to work a complete cure. It certainly saved my life."

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The report on the recruiting of the year ending September 30 last, presented by the Director of Recruiting and Organisation and issued on Thursday, is again a discouraging and disappointing document. Recruiting is the base of the whole military fabric and therefore the present state of affairs, as we have constantly insisted, demands the most stringent investigation, with a view to the institution of a new system of enlistment altogether, in which local influence, in addition to the present routine methods will be brought into play. The falling off affects both the Line and the Militia, and is concurrent with a serious depletion of the ranks owing to the passing of large numbers of the three years' men into the Reserve. The number of men obtained for the Line infantry, deducting boys, being about 21,270, might suffice to maintain the establishment on a nine years' system, with that system working normally; but it will not suffice to provide the drafts under the present exceptional circumstances, nor the number of seasoned men in the home battalions essential for real efficiency. General Miles's view is that the nine years' term of service is not unpopular, but he hopes that a more consistent policy will be adopted in regard to terms of service in the infantry of the Line, and it is a hope that all soldiers will share.

The time has certainly arrived when the Army Council will find it necessary to examine attentively the working of the decentralised Army Commands and therefore we make no excuse for drawing attention to some points demanding consideration. We referred last week to the administration of the Army through the District Commands instituted by the Special Army Order of January 6, 1905, and we pointed out that loyal and strenuous endeavours have not been able to make a complete success of a system which presents not a few defects, while it offers many opportunities for friction. If this is the case with the District Commands, it is not less so, we fear, with the grouping of regimental depots, which form part of the new system. We publish in another column an article by a very experienced and valued officer, who indicates a grave deficiency in the regimental depots as centres of mobilisation for Reservists and Militiamen. At these centres there are stored proper outfits of arms, equipment, and clothing for the Reservists joining Service units and for Militiamen proceeding to their stations, so that mobilisation may proceed smoothly and rapidly. The work of preparing kits &c., is now under the supervision of one of the quartermasters of the Militia battalion, but inasmuch as, upon mobilisation, his own battalion would have the first claim on his services, it seems only reasonable, as the writer of our articles says, that at each depôt or double depot a permanent district quartermaster should be appointed with a proper staff, who would have charge of depot and reserve stores, while the present quartermaster-sergeant would perform the necessary work pertaining to depot stores and ledger keeping under his supervision. Not until some such organisation has been created can the peace system be well adapted for the work of war.

It does not appear that the depot system, as organised, has led to any great reduction in the volume of correspondence. There is reason to believe that there has been no real decentralisation as was intended, and that the reign of red-tape is not at an end. In the majority of cases the records and pay department are away from the depot headquarters, which is a source of trouble, delay, and unnecessary clerical work, and this would be immensely increased upon an order for mobilisation, while reference to superior authority and delayed correspondence would retard preparation and inflict great hardship upon many, especially upon the families of Reservists. Some of these points and several others are dealt with in the article we refer to. Obviously they call for attention, and the defects require to be corrected before the system can be made a success, or be adapted to the necessities of war. Centralised administration has been in existence so long that the principle has become traditional and still possesses something of binding force. Its appearance, therefore, in the system of regimental depots as now grouped is not surprising. The defects, however do not seem inherent to the system, and the experience which has been gained should enable better arrangements to be introduced.

Recruiting is another matter requiring consideration in this connection. It seems only reasonable that the officer commanding each regimental depot should be responsible to the officer of the grouped districts who has charge of recruiting and Infantry records for recruiting in his own area, and should approve of his own recruits, as is indeed defined by the special Army Order of January 6, 1905. The system, however, presents anomalies and inconsistencies, and it would appear that difficulties may arise, as when the recruiting officer is senior to the officer commanding the depot. General Miles, in his report on recruiting issued during week, enforces the advantage of having, under the new system, younger officers in command of depots, who have the interest of their own regiments at heart, while the officer in charge of recruiting in the grouped regimental district should ensure that recruiting for non-territorial troops does not suffer. But the officer in charge of records, stationed at a depot and responsible for recruiting to the brigadier of the grouped depots, frequently clashes with the latter in relation to the affairs of the Militia permanent staff for the former wants them for recruiting work, while the latter would like them to be on the barrack square. Many of the difficulties in regard to recruiting, and to other points, would disappear if a better chain of responsibility and a clearer definition of duties were established.

In relation to the training of recruits, the system gives good results. Now that the officer commanding the depot has nothing to do with Reserves, and little, save correspondence, with the Militia or Volunteers, he is able to devote more care to the training of recruits, and to exercise more vigilant supervision over the non-commissioned officers of the depot. From the point of view of responsibility, therefore, the system works well in this regard. While this is the case with recruits for the Regular Army, much is required yet for the Militia and the Volunteers, and particularly brigadiers and staff for the former. The Volunteer brigades would do better with a permanent brigade major in addition of the brigadiers superintending the annual camp, his work being to travel about and see that the working of the Volunteer corps goes on satisfactorily. He might well turn up on battalion parade, or at the range, or on drill nights, while the brigadier might arrange field days between battalions at other times and at camp. Everything goes to show that there is a good deal of merit in the system of training that has been created for recruits for the Line, and that is being developed so far as the Volunteers are concerned, but many modifications are called for, and various defects must be eliminated if the best results are to be attained. In the District Commands, as we said last week, there are conditions conducing to friction which impede efficient working, while in the new depot system there are anomalies and inconsistencies which indicate no rigid adaptation of the organisation to the purposes of war, while the Militia are still lacking a proper brigade organisation, and that for the Volunteers has still to be created.

In regard to the supply of guns for the Fleet, the First Lord states that the progress during 1905-06 has been satisfactory. Improvements have been effected in the designs of recent guns, and steel of greater tensile strength and higher tenacity has been introduced both for new guns and for the repair of the older patterns. The difficulties which had been met with in the manufacture of armour piercing shell of a new pattern have been surmounted, and these projectiles have now been generally supplied to the Fleet. There have also been effected improvements in gun mounting, and in the sights, while the supply of the necessary instruments for enabling fire to be opened with accuracy at long ranges which was begun last year, is now well advanced, and the considerable number of ships already fitted with these instruments should show in the returns of battle practice during 1906. During the past year new regulations have been made for the gun-layer's tests, and for battle practice. As regards the latter, which is regarded as being the final test of the gunnery efficiency of each ship for battle, many of the details have hitherto been left to the commanders in-chief of the various fleets, which made it difficult to compare the firing by ships of one fleet by those of another. By the new regulations it should be possible to institute a comparison between the results of all the ships in the Service, and thus to still further increase the spirit of emulation by bringing the whole Fleet into competition. Fresh regulations have also been formed with the object of better providing for the systematic and progressive training of each ship's company for battle. It is also pointed out in the statement that the new policy of reorganisation has led to the reduction of the amount of repairing work done in the dockyards and in this way has conduced to further economies.

An instance of a top-hatted statue is that of the late Mr. Kruger, which was completed shortly before the war broke out in South Africa. It was intended that it should be erected in the Government Square, Pretoria. The pedestal is there, but the statue, I believe, still reposes in a warehouse in Durban Dockyard. It is said that Mrs. Kruger stipulated that the top of the ex-President's hat should be left open to hold rainwater for the birds.

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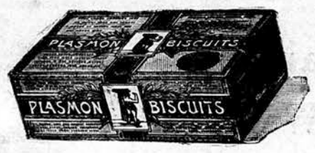

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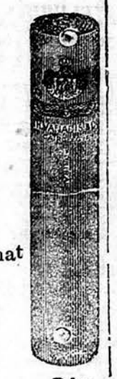

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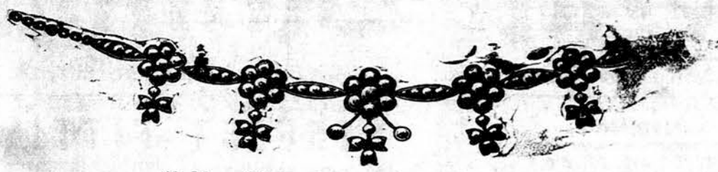

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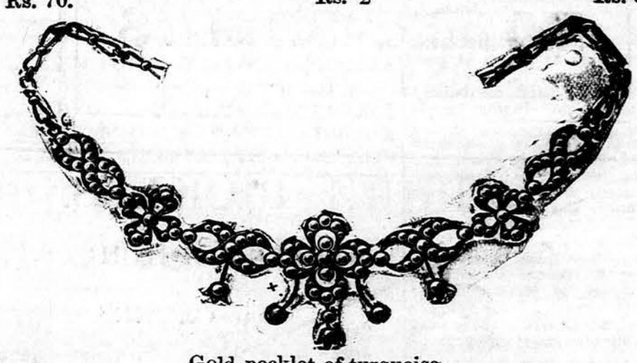

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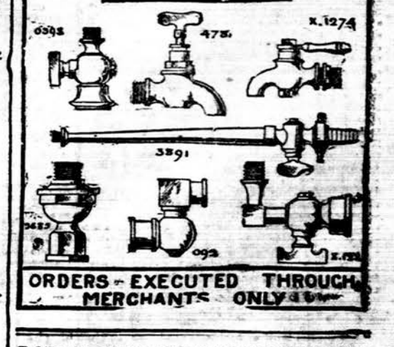

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